Daily Report

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Further on Gorbachev's Murmansk Proposals

Cited at Vienna Meeting

LD051558 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Vienna October 5 TASS—At a regular meeting of representatives of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries held here, the USSR delegation called the attention of the participants in the meeting to new Soviet initiatives advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech in Murmansk.

During the meeting an arrangement was reached to intensify the drafting of the mandate for the new talks on conventional armaments and forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Representatives of the socialist countries declared that they regarded the stage of studying the position of the parties and the general debate as completed and proposed to start formulating the mandate of the future talks in a concrete way. It was agreed to hold more consultations to conclude the drafting of the mandate before the end of the Vienna meeting.

Shabayev Commentary

LD052052 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—TASS political observer Boris Shabayev writes:

A program of a dramatic reduction of the level of military confrontation, the ensurance of security and the development of peaceful cooperation in the Arctic put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in Murmansk has met with broad international response. Politicians and mass media organs of various countries regard it as the incarnation of the idea of cooperation of the whole of humanity which is consistently upheld by the Soviet Union.

In the opinion of President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, the speech made by the Soviet leader demonstrated a far-reaching striving of the USSR for cooperation, as well as its attitude to problems connected with joint actions and security in the northern region. It opens up new prospects for a dialogue that would be more fruitful than before. Thorvald Stoltenberg, minister of foreign affairs of Norway, described the Soviet initiative as a contribution to ensuring tranquility and bringing down tension in the northern region and pointed out its realistic character. Svend Auken, acting chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, urged to regard the Soviet proposal as another goodwill step. In his opinion, nobody can oppose it.

However, there are people who can oppose the essence, if not the form, of the Soviet initiative. In response to it Washington stated that its naval and air activity in that region was vital for the protection of its allies and the ensurance of NATO's security.

This statement calls in question the fact that Washington leaders read Gorbachev's speech at all. If they did read it they could not have failed to notice that the proposals put forward in it were based on the Soviet Union's principled stand: There can be only equal security, any attempts to outwit each other, to achieve superiority are fraught with serious consequences because they lead to the upsetting of political stability. Several days ago it was reaffirmed at a meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev with representatives of the French public.

This is why the Soviet Union proceeds in its proposals from the assumption that a dramatic reduction of the level of military confrontation and the limitation of naval activity in the seas adjacent to northern Europe can be achieved only by means of consultations on this problem between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. The USSR is ready to discuss any ideas and proposals put forward by the other side.

Unlike Washington officials, the U.S. press noticed this significant aspect of the Soviet initiative. In its headline to an article dealing with Gorabchev's speech delivered in Murmansk *Washington Post* pointed out that the Soviet Union called for talks between the two blocs. By proposing to turn the Arctic into a zone of peace, the Soviet leader comes out for East-West cooperation in the reduction of the scope of military activity and in the use of natural resources of the region, *The New York Times* pointed out.

So, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear".

Further on Shikhany CW Destruction Display

PRAVDA Notes Event

PM051359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 87 Second Edition p 8

[Report by special correspondents A. Gorokhov and A. Serbin: "Hope. Reportage from Shikhany Soviet Military Project"]

[Excerpts] Saratov Oblast—Yesterday the world became just a little safer. Only a tiny bit safer, but safer. Here, in Shikhany, in front of representatives from many countries and the United Nations, a mobile complex for the destruction of chemical weapons converted into harmless waste and scrap metal a 250 kg aerial bomb from our Army's arsenal. It had been filled with the highly toxic chemical sarin. [passage omitted]

In Shikhany the Soviet Union has once again displayed its openness and the high, truly unprecedented degree of its trust in its partners in talks that are important to the whole world.

There is no denying that this is a serious matter. It is necessary to take a sober look at the development of events. It will still take considerable effort to rid mankind's common home of chemical weapons and, in

any case, no new obstacles must be heaped up on the way to this goal. However, literally a few days before the Shikhany demonstration the U.S. Senate rescinded the amendments to the law which had prohibited the production of the binary weapons which transatlantic politicians and military figures are now seeking to introduce into their arsenal and even to station in Europe. Paris, too, recently announced its own chemical arms upgrading program.

"Binary weapons could torpedo the international convention which is being prepared," Hero of Socialist Labor Lieutenant General A. Kuntsevich, leading USSR Defense Ministry and USSR Academy of Sciences expert, corresponding member of our academy, and participant in the Geneva talks, told us. "This also threatens to undermine international verification, for their production could be organized in secret at any chemical enterprise. The creation of binary chemical weapons opens up paths for the emergence of fundamentally new kinds of chemical combat agents in the chemical industry, in the herbicide industry, in pharmacology, biology..."

The problem of verification remains one of the questions still to be resolved. The United States proposes a so-called "double standard" in conducting inspections on request: On the one hand, unfailing inspections at state enterprises and projects and, on the other, the possibility of refusing them at projects belonging to private firms and multinational corporations. This is blatant discrimination, taking into account the fact that Soviet industry, as is known, is entirely subject to the state form of ownership.

"Our verification proposals provide for the responsibility of the state signing the convention for all projects belonging to physical persons or corporate bodies of that state, regardless of the form of ownership," Anatoliy Demyanovich added. "Of course, the verification problem is not easy, but it is resolvable. To organize and implement verification measures it is necessary to form an effective international organ and set up its cooperation with corresponding national organs, while the states signing the future convention must themselves take the necessary legislative measures to ensure its fulfillment..."

We believe it is clear even to nonspecialists that the might of chemical weapons demands that the possibility of their secret production and storage be prevented. It is perfectly obvious that efforts must be made to ensure that all states which have or are capable of creating a military chemical potential sign the convention. [passage omitted]

Incidentally, the question of Soviet "stocks" was put to Gen A. Kuntsevich at a briefing for the participants in the demonstration in Shikhany. Not a single state that possesses chemical weapons, the Soviet scientist remarked in this connection, has published official data on the scale of its arsenal. Under the convention which the Geneva conference is seeking to elaborate, stocks of chemical weapons, as well as their storage sites, must be announced 30 days after the signing of the convention.

Consequently, it is a question of speeding up the drafting of the convention. [passage omitted]

News Conference on TV

LD052217 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report on 5 October press conference regarding tour to the Shikhany military facility; with the participation of V.P. Karpov, chief of the problems of arms control and disarmament administration of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; V.K. Pikalov, chief of chemical troops of the Soviet Defense Ministry; and Yu.K. Nazarkin, head of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva disarmament conference, all identified by caption]

[Text] A press conference, devoted to the results of the trip made to the Soviet military facility at Shikhany by the representatives of the countries which take part in the chemical weapons talks, took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

[Begin Pikalov recording] The demonstration of the typical samples of chemical warheads [boyepripasy] which we possess and the demonstration of the technology for destroying chemical weapons, held at the Shikhany military facility on 3 and 4 October, illustrate the USSR's new approach to solving international problems and is evidence of the sincerity of the USSR's intentions with regard to a chemical weapons ban. We tried to create the most favorable conditions for the holding of the concluding stage of the talks to work out a convention banning chemical weapons. [end recording]

At present a real opportunity exists for concluding the work on the text of the convention.

[Begin Karpov recording] I would like to add a few words to the effect that Shikhany is, perhaps, the first step, the first experiment in the matter of frankness [otkrytost] in the area of chemical weapons. Other steps ought to follow as well. I refer to, for instance, a possibility of Soviet specialists making a trip to Tooele in the United States, to Munster in West Germany. A question of exchange visits between British and Soviet specialists is under discussion, in particular about Soviet experts making a trip to the Porton Down facility in Great Britain. [end recording]

All these measures, however, are designed to make it easier to prepare for the conclusion of a convention completely and universally banning chemical weapons and eliminating its stockpiles.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] A question, please go ahead.

[Unidentified journalist] Mr Colonel General, it is the West's assessment that the USSR's advantage in the area of chemical weapons is approximately seven times greater. Please tell us what advantage there is in the USSR.

[Pikalov] I can say one thing: that we have parity with the United States.

[Shcherbin] I am Shcherbin from *Pravda*. As is known, the U.S. Senate has repealed amendments to a bill, amendments which banned the manufacture of binary weapons. What influence may this have on the course of the Geneva talks?

[Nazarkin] A rather strange situation arises, when certain participants of these talks not only have no intention of halting the production of chemical weapons, but they put in big money, large resources and allocations, into a program, a new program, designed for the production of a new generation of chemical weapons. Of course, this question alarms us. We cannot ignore it. It is a question of trust. [end recording]

Replies to other questions put by journalists were also given. [Video shows six men sitting at the rostrum. Left to right on screen: Unidentified man in uniform, Pikalov, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov, Nazarkin, unidentified man, Karpov. Two unidentified men are seen sitting behind the first two on the left. Journalists present in the hall are also shown]

U.S. 'Rearmament' Hit

LD051720 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—A TASS diplomatic correspondent writes:

The demonstration of Soviet chemical weapons and of chemical weapons destruction technology at Shikhany, and the evaluations of the event, set out at the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today by Soviet military and economic experts as well as by the chairman of the Special Commission on Chemical Weapons at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, indicate: A new impulse has been given to elaborating at an earliest date a convention on complete and general ban on chemical weapons.

At the same time participants in the press conference pointed out with concern that in December the United States would begin the production of binary munitions—chemical weapons which would strongly complicate the problem of verifying non-production of the weapons and would thereby become an obstacle to the conclusion of a convention banning chemical weapons.

A discordant note in the general atmosphere at the press conference was struck by Max Friedersdorf, the U.S. Ambassador at the Geneva talks.

He ignored the verification problem which arises in connection with the U.S. binary weapons development programme, and argued in justification of the decision of the U.S. side. He asserted, in particular, that the United States had unilaterally discontinued the production of its chemical weapons in 1969 while the Soviet Union had been ostensibly building up its chemical might over the last years.

"This statement does not conform to reality, and is a pretext for chemical rearmament of the United States", Colonel General Vladimir Pikalov, commandant of chemical troops of the USSR Ministry of Defence, said in this connection.

In connection with Mr. Friedersdorf's pronouncements, it is worthwhile to recall that it was precisely in 1969 that socialist countries came forward with a draft convention banning chemical and bacteriological weapons. If the United States really wanted to conclude such a convention at that time, it would have done so.

Meanwhile the Washington strategists both that year and subsequently have been repeatedly refusing even to hold negotiations on this subject. There can be only one conclusion, namely, that Washington never sought to reduce its chemical potential. It simply calculated in 1969 that at that time the United States had a sufficient amount of chemical munitions at its disposal.

Max Friedersdorf's speech epitomised what is taking place at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on chemical weapons. In Geneva, it is precisely the United States' stance which is stalling the talks.

The Soviet side strives to eliminate this type of weapons of mass destruction. The United States, however, ignoring the world public opinion and under the cover of the talk about its national security interests, pushes mankind on to a fundamentally new spiral of the arms race.

Swedish Ambassador Cited

LD051449 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—Swedish Ambassador Rolf Eneus, chairman of the Special Commission on Chemistry of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, told a news conference at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Press Center that the opportunity granted to diplomats and military experts from 45 countries to inspect the Soviet military facility Shikhany last week-end had been in line with the aims of the Geneva talks on a convention for banning chemical weapons altogether.

So far chemical weapons had been a field largely enshrouded in secrecy, but the Soviet initiative opening the Shikhany facility to a large group of Western experts would undoubtedly help the Geneva negotiations, he said.

It was an important first step which would give an extra impulse to the Geneva talks, Eneus said.

The United States has plans to start making a fundamentally new kind of chemical warfare agents, binaries, as early as next December. Answering a question of whether that would complicate verification of compliance with the future convention, the Swedish ambassador said he did not know much about what substances would be the main components of those new chemical weapons. But he stressed that there were many chemicals which were in themselves not toxic, but could be used as key components for manufacturing chemical toxins.

Kashlev Addresses Accord, Vienna Talks
LD052126 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] We informed you about the visit yesterday by the ambassadors and heads of delegations of 35 countries to the Vienna followup meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories to Bratislava. Michal Michalcik took the opportunity to talk to the head of the Soviet delegation, Yuriy Kashlev:

[Begin recording] [Michalcik] There is no doubt that the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the liquidation of two classes of nuclear weapons, which is being worked out at the moment, but in particular its realization, will have a positive influence on the overall development of international relations. It would be an example worthy to be followed at other important talks. How can it influence the Vienna followup meeting? That was my first question for Yuriy Kashlev.

[Kashlev, in Russian with superimposed Slovak translation] I think that what is happening now in Soviet-U.S. relations has an immediate influence also on our talks in Vienna. The reasons for this? First, the overall warming of relations between Moscow and Washington, with positions coming closer in the military area, must naturally also manifest itself in the military-political situation on the European Continent.

Second, at the same time as the CSCE conference in Vienna, there are also talks between representatives of 7 Warsaw Pact states and 16 NATO nations on the possible reduction of conventional weapons. If an agreement on medium-range and short-range missiles is signed and begins to be realized, and we hope it will be followed by an agreement on a 50-percent reduction in strategic weapons, the importance of conventional weapons will grow to a considerable extent. In the end, it is no secret that both the countries of the Warsaw Pact as well as those of NATO have at present a huge arsenal of these weapons already, which in more than one case can be equal in their destructive force to nuclear weapons.

[Michalcik] The talks in Vienna should have ended this summer. Because of the nonconstructive approach of some capitalist countries, in particular the United States and Britain, this has not happened. So I asked Ambassador Kashlev whether he believes that under the influence of the Soviet-U.S. disarmament agreement the ice will also break in Vienna, whether an agreement will be signed at this forum this year?

[Kashlev] We, the representatives of socialist countries, are doing everything so that the talks in Vienna end as soon as possible. Our position was very clearly and in a concrete way set out by the committee of foreign ministers at its session, which will be in session again soon. The Vienna talks cannot and must not continue in the unfruitful stereotypes as it has done up to now, which has also been the case at similar fora. New thinking, new approaches, and in particular greater flexibility must win here also. We must also bear in mind, however, that the Vienna meeting of signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act is discussing a very complicated set of questions. Taking part in the talks are 35 countries, among which is a very strong group of capitalist states, representatives of the present neoconservatism. Many of them do not like the process of detente which is starting up, particularly those in the military sphere. Socialist countries are, however, prepared to end the Vienna talks this year. [end recording]

U.S., Western Allies Begin Baltic Exercises
LD051913 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Copenhagen October 5 TASS—Today the naval ships of the United States and a number of Western countries began their annual exercises in the Baltic. The exercises are called "Baltic Operations", for short.

The exercises are involving the U.S. destroyer *Hayler* and the frigate *Aubrey Fitch* as well as ships of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, and the Netherlands, and NATO combat aircraft.

The Danish newspaper *Land Og Folk* writes that the exercises are taking place east of Bornholm Islamd which is viewed in the West as a line which is located in direct proximity to the borders of socialist countries.

One of the aims of the exercises, the newspaper writes, will be to "look for and destroy" enemy submarines the role of which will be performed by Danish ones.

Danish military analysts point out that the noteworthy aspect of the exercises is that ships of a number of NATO countries which have been invited to participate in them will act in accordance with a new naval strategy which was recently adopted in the United States and which is more aggressive and envisages actions against the Soviet Navy in areas located most closely to Soviet borders.

The American ships *Hayler* and *Aubrey Fitch* which paid "courtesy" visits to Copenhagen and Aarhus on the eve of the exercises encountered anti-war demonstrations there.

Petrovskiy Calls for World Space Group at UN
LD052230 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 5 TASS—TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The Soviet delegation at the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly gave a press conference today on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the launching of the world's first man-made satellite of the earth.

"The current session of the U.N. General Assembly, which is taking place in the year of the 30th anniversary of the start of the exploration of outer space, could reaffirm and develop its important decisions concerning international exploration of outer space and become a turning point in securing peaceful uses of outer space", stated Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

"We expect that the session will give a powerful impulse to a transition from declarations to a practical solution of matters aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space and at exploring it peacefully".

The Soviet Union does everything depending on it to prevent an arms race in the near-earth space.

"At the talks with the United States", the Soviet representative pointed out, "We press for strict observance of the ABM treaty, which creates conditions for deep (50 per cent) cuts in strategic offensive arms. At the same time we are for multilateral talks: At the disarmament conference in Geneva, the Soviet Union has tabled a broad spectrum of specific proposals on banning 'space-to-earth' weapons and on establishing an international inspectorate to check on the spot whether objects being launched into space are weapons."

The deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR recalled the Soviet proposal to establish a world space organisation which would coordinate and encourage multilateral enterprises for both space research and applied exploration efforts.

Promoting verification of compliance with possible agreements on non-orbiting of weapons into outer space could become an important function of such an organisation.

"With a view to considering the space issue in its entirety, instituting a world space organisation, and drawing up a plan for international cooperation for the 1990s, we are suggesting that an international conference or a special session of the U.N. General Assembly be convened not later than 1990," Vladimir Petrovskiy said.

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable'
LD042135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 4 Oct 87

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Valentine Sergeyevich Zorin, central television and All-Union radio political observer; Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, political observer for IZVESTIYA; and All-Union radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades. We will begin today's program with an analysis of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's Murmansk speech in which he set forth the Soviet Union's very important proposals for strengthening peace in the northern reaches of the globe and in the Arctic.

I will first of all recall what these proposals consist of:

First—A nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Should such a decision be adopted, the Soviet Union, as has been stated previously, is ready to act as a guarantor. For our part, we are ready to discuss with each of the interested states or groups of states all problems connected with the creation of a nuclear-free zone, including possible measures applicable to Soviet territory. We, said Mikhail Sergeyevich, could go quite a long way, in particular as far as to withdraw from the Soviet Baltic

Fleet submarines equipped with ballistic missiles. In this connection, it would not be superfluous to recall the fact that our side, unilaterally and a long time ago, dismantled launchers for medium-range missiles which were on the Kola Peninsula, and dismantled a large part of the launchers for such missiles on the remaining territory of the Leningrad and Baltic Military Districts.

You know that the issue of the global double zero on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles is currently under discussion; it looks as if there are real, fairly real hopes that it will be resolved. But in this region we have already implemented measures that are intended in the first instance to demonstrate our good will and our readiness to contribute to the strengthening of peace in this area.

Second—The Soviet Union welcomes the initiative of President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, on restricting naval activity in the seas adjacent to northern Europe. By the way, Mauno Koivisto arrives on Monday on an official visit to our country, and undoubtedly, the issue of the implementation of this idea will also be discussed, although economic issues are also at the center of attention. At the same time, we propose an examination of the issue of banning naval activity altogether in mutually agreed zones of international straits and on shipping routes carrying heavy traffic. A very significant idea, and I think that it should interest many people.

Third—The issue of peaceful cooperation in exploiting the resources of the northern Arctic.

Fourth—The scientific study of the Arctic is of huge importance for all mankind. We have very rich experiences here; we are ready to share it, and naturally, we are far from indifferent to the experiences of other countries in this field.

Fifth—As Mikhail Sergeyevich said, we attach particular importance to cooperation among the countries of the north in the matter of protecting the environment. This problem in general has already acquired a very critical nature everywhere including in the north, and any measures would be very useful—and the more measures there are, the better.

Sixth—There is our proposal that, if the matter of the normalization of international relations proceeds successfully, we could open the northern sea route to foreign vessels, with us ensuring an icebreaker escort. The route via the Arctic is the shortest one between Europe and the Far East, and for access to the Pacific Ocean. This would, of course, be of great interest to many, probably, and we are ready to go quite far here in terms of cooperation.

Those, briefly, are the proposals. But I think that it would be incorrect to examine these proposals in isolation from the ideas previously expressed by the Soviet Union, in isolation from the all-embracing system of collective security which we are proposing. On the contrary, this is a component part of this program, and this is what I would like to draw your attention to, comrades, in the first instance.

[Zorin] Viktor Nikolayevich, I want to call upon our listeners to ponder the particular significance of the Soviet Union's new proposals, stated by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Murmansk. First of all, once again serious constructive steps have been made in the direction of providing a reliable system of security for mankind, and these are very specific and very serious proposals that are characterized first of all by the fact that they are highly realistic, and that they could be adopted without any particular effort or discussion. They are very attainable goals, and at the same time, if these steps are undertaken, then it will be a serious breakthrough in the direction of the attainment of international security.

[Levin] I think that there is another point worth noting here: Sometimes, if one reads pieces by some Western commentators, one gets the impression that the fate of the world depends lock, stock, and barrel on how Soviet-U.S. relations are going to develop. Undoubtedly, the role of Soviet-U.S. relations, by virtue of the fact that the respective economic and political weight of the Soviet Union and the United States is great—but we do not consider by any means that all affairs in international politics should be reduced to relations between the two powers. This proposal, addressed to the northern states, expands the circle of countries that could actively further the creation of a better order in the world, greater security in the world.

In this connection I think that our previous actions, even in situations that were not very pleasant, have created an atmosphere of trust. What I have in mind are two not very pleasant incidents that took place, separated by a long interval, with Norway. You probably remember that once, during exercises, a missile was launched unsuccessfully and it flew over the territory of Norway. When we had looked into all the circumstances, we offered our apologies to the Norwegian government, having explained that, well, you know, that's how it turned out—it was accidental, but the fault is ours. The issue was momentarily closed: The Norwegian leaders immediately said that is all; the issue is closed.

The incident between the two airplanes, the Soviet and the Norwegian one— as soon as this became known, a competent commission was set up. This competent commission analyzed all the circumstances and ascertained, with documentation, that both pilots were guilty. Our pilot had not acted in the best possible way...

[Kobysh, interrupting] In other words, they flew too close to one another.

[Levin] And they didn't take measures to go their separate ways. These documents were [words indistinct] This issue was also closed.

You understand, both these episodes, I think, are also very characteristic of our present policy: We are frank; we are honest; we do not walk away from the problems that arise. We say frankly that where we are guilty of something we acknowledge it and examine it in detail. This creates a very important atmosphere of political trust, and I think that it is by all means fortuitous that one of the first to speak out and to do so very positively in relation to the proposals put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs. This is an interesting point. But to return to the main point that I want to express: This idea of ours, the idea of an all-embracing system of collective security, is based on the fact that all the world's states must create it.

[Kobysh] You've just been talking about the atmosphere, about the climate. I think that it is extremely important because climate is relevant to the whole planet: you can't create a climate in one place and extract yourself, so to speak, from it in another place. Maybe the fact that currently our proposals in relation to the north—the first signs say so, at any rate—have been met with understanding is a reflection of the fact that overall, nevertheless, a new climate has been generated, a climate of greater mutual understanding, greater trust, which led to the accord on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. The issue is quite complex, and far be it from us to consider it to be already resolved now. But the very fact of such an accord became possible in this new atmosphere, an atmosphere of greater trust.

[Zorin] I think it pertinent to dwell a little bit on this problem; I think this is of great interest to all listeners at the moment. I do not at all want to engage in a contradiction of the thesis put forward by Viktor Nikolayevich Lenin about the fact that it doesn't just all boil down to Soviet-U.S. relations, that's an absolutely correct thesis. And the more we act, as the diplomats put it, on all azimuths, the more chances there will be of progress in international relations.

[Kobysh] I've just had the opportunity of ascertaining, in talking to U.S. diplomats, political scientists, and scientists, that this irritates them somewhat, because they've gotten used to a monopoly in their relations with the Soviet Union.

[Zorin] Yes, well that, let's put it this way, is their problem.

[Kobysh] It's their problem.

[Zorin] We pursue our policy, and nevertheless, of course, one of the pivotal problems at present is the Soviet-U.S. talks, in particular on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. Questions arise. What is the state of these talks? What is one to expect in the very near future? I think that the picture here is ambiguous and fairly complex; it does not give grounds for going into euphoria. On the other hand, it does not give any grounds whatsoever for assessing the situation pessimistically.

Speaking in Murmansk, Mikhail Sergeyevich cited some very clear examples of how those who are against the Soviet-U.S. accords act. He talked about the interests of the military-industrial complex, for whom it is not a question of abstract political plans, for whom it is a question of their hard earned money, and this generates a specific political activity. It must be said that the representatives of U.S. military concerns have strong enough agents and solid enough positions in Washington, on the whole, to impede this business, at any rate.

But there is one circumstance on which I would like the attention of our listeners to dwell in particular. There are subjective factors; In those subjective factors one could group the mood of those who are afraid of losing their profits; one could group the political stereotypes, in which President Reagan thinks—he has become used to being within a certain framework,. and for the first years of his presidency he was within that framework.

But the question arises, and it is a quite well-founded one: Why is it that a President, who began with talk about the fact that you can't deal with the Communists, with Moscow, and that you can't sit down with them at the negotiating table, is now adopting another stance? I think that Reagan hasn't changed. As a politician, he's the same as he ever was.

[Kobysh] Although now instead of launching crusades against us he says that our society is not an ideal one.

[Zorin] The reason for this is the principle described by Bismarck: Politics is the art of the possible. A politician has to do not what he wants but what is within his capability, what is realistic; and to start with this truth, which is sometimes a bitter one for some politicians, was not very well perceived by a President who did not have sufficient international experience—he had more experience of Hollywood. But in the White House he came up against this; he came up against objective circumstances that imposed a limit on his desires and the desires of those who are with him. One such objective circumstance is the economic element. This week something took place, and honestly I don't know why our press didn't devote...

[Levin, interrupting] There wasn't enough space, that's the only reason.

[Zorin] Perhaps.

[Kobysh] There wasn't enough paper.

[Zorin] There are things that must be reflected in an appropriate way, despite shortages of paper and space. But what did happen this week? The President of the

United States was obliged to raise the ceiling of the national debt by a small amount—just $500 billion. The permitted ceiling for the U.S. national debt now amounts to $2,800 trillion. The national debt. In order to finance military programs the U.S. Government is obliged to go into debt to U.S. banks, to international banks. For the first time since 1913 the United States has changed from being a creditor country to being a debtor country. In fact, it will soon break all records with the size of its external debt; it will have the largest national debt and the largest external debt.

[Levin] Valentin Sergeyevich, it's no doubt worth recalling what Reagan came to the White House with, the way in which he blamed the former administration for leaving a debt amounting to $900 billion, and the lurid picture he painted: What a shocking figure, what a crime!

[Zorin] Then he became the President who borrowed more than all his 39 predecessors in the history of the United States put together. This is fraught with very serious economic consequences. One might say that it is a time bomb placed under the entire U.S. economic system. This is a circumstance that is to a considerable extent bringing about the difficulties of the United States on the world market, and which is placing it in a difficult situation in comparison with its main competitors. In other words, U.S. ruling circles are now coming up against a fact that for them is both unpleasant and objective: the impossibility of maintaining military spending at the existing level, the impossibility of maintaining overall national spending, and the need to look for areas of saving.

The easy way that they have been following so far has been to cut social programs, but the ruling class in the United States is sufficiently experienced to understand that there is a definite limit here, and that if this is crossed, then the social stability and the political stability of U.S. society might be upset. If one looks more deeply into the future a little, then it should be said that these constraints, while they might be unpleasant for the present masters of the White House and their advisers, are beginning to exert an increasing influence upon the real shaping of the political course of the United States.

For example, I cannot regard it as fortuitous that the most sober stance on the problems under discussion in today's administration is taken by none other than George Shultz, not because he is the secretary of state, but because he is an eminent economist and financial expert closely connected to the industrial corporations of Wall Street and California, a man who held the post of secretary of the Treasury in the Nixon administration, a man who understands these subjects well. It is possible that Shultz the diplomat is acting in this way because both by education and through many years of work experience he is an economist.

At any rate, I want to say that the picture in Washington now is not a straightforward one: On the one hand, narrowminded political agents of the military-industrial complex are in operation. On the other, influential representatives of the ruling class are beginning to come up against the factors I have mentioned. The program, therefore, that we are putting forward to the Americans as the agenda for talks both today and in the foreseeable future is not a program aimed at kindly old uncles. I don't expect that we will have any reason to go looking for kindly old uncles as far as we are concerned among the ruling circles of Washington in the foreseeable future. But this program is intended to meet the objective circumstances of U.S. political and economic life, which we see clearly, which we are aware of and which we assess, and which in my view makes our program totally realistic.

[Kobysh] When you mentioned the kindly old uncles, I thought for some reason or other about Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary. [laughter]

[Levin] I thought the opposite!

[Zorin] Although perhaps it will be possible to put him into the kindly uncle category in the very last place!

[Levin] But there are also factors that influence the position of the United States apart from those that you have been talking about, Valentin Sergeyevich, in U.S. domestic life. There are international factors, too.

[Kobysh] The international factors were sketched out very well by Comrade Gorbachev in his speech in Murmansk. There is world public opinion; there is the pressure that the public puts upon its governments in the sense that they have to seek a solution to the problem of mankind's nuclear survival. This is a very serious thing.

At one time, perhaps, some people were able to label this slogans, propaganda, and so on: today this is a problem that disturbs everyone, that concerns everyone, and no one can say, let the Russians and the Americans reach an agreement, it's nothing to do with us. It's something to do with everybody, and the people understand this and demand appropriate actions by their governments.

I have already mentioned that a few days ago I spoke with diplomatic representatives, with representatives of science, of journalism—in a word, with Sovietologists from no more nor less than 24 countries, and they were very well prepared. They study all our documents extremely carefully, the speeches made by our leaders; they follow the processes that are taking place in our country.

There is a very great deal that one can say about their positions: there is scepticism there, there is mistrust there, on the part of some of them, some of whom were officially designated as representatives of NATO Headquarters, some of whom did not claim to be anything,

though it was clear whom they represented. Well, on the part of some of them there was a frank desire to witness, so to speak, the failure of our restructuring, though on the whole I have to say that the main body of these extremely well-prepared people was well-meaning in its attitude, because they understand that our restructuring, our democratization, our glasnost are directly related to the humanization of international relations overall, to the achievement of a nuclear-free world.

[Levin] In this connection no doubt, and not just in this connection, there must be no disregarding the visits currently being made by Comrade Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, to a number of Latin American countries. He's already visited Brazil, is now in Argentina, and on Monday will be in Uruguay. These are very interesting visits if only because it is the first time that a Soviet minister of foreign affairs has been to Brazil or to Argentina. The relations we have with these states are long-standing, stable, and secure, but there had never been such a visit and it has taken place. This, of course, was not fortuitous, and it is highly indicative that the visit has taken place precisely at the present time, in precisely that political situation that is developing in the world and in conditions of our broad propagandizing and wide activity in the plane of setting up a comprehensive system of collective security.

[Zorin] Vitaliy Ivanovich has said that Washington is nervous about the non-U.S. trends in Soviet foreign policy. Having become familiar with the responses of the U.S. press to Eduard Ambrosiyevich Shevardnadze's visit to the countries of South America, I could see obvious signs of nervousness about this.

[Kobush] I think those who wrote—and you no doubt read the editorials in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and other enlightened U.S. papers—do have grounds for such nervousness for the United States. The leading circles and the administration have not given enough attention to their neighbor.

Latin America is right next to the United States and nonetheless for decades, if not whole centuries, relations have been of the most contemptuous kind. This didn't just offend those countries—and it should be said that in my view, Brazil is one of the six major industrial producers, Mexico is a growing giant, and Argentina, although it is counted among the developing countries, is a country with a very developed economy. That is, these are major states with mighty potential and a still more mighty future. It would, of course, be worth paying more attention to them.

And Washington's policy with regard to its very near neighbors, the Caribbean states, looks quite odd. Incidentally, you know, Comrade Shevardnadze is also to make a trip to Cuba.

Take the example of Cuba: That should have taught Washington something, but it hasn't learned anything. Just as they began with the Bay of Pigs operation, they are now effectively continuing that operation but already in the guise of contras-Irangate, etc. The policy remains what it was. I've just heard from educated U.S. political scientists that if there's another revolution in Central America after Cuba and Nicaragua, it would come as no surprise since all Washington's policies are pushing these states to an explosion.

[Zorin] At the same time, it must be quite clearly realized that in visiting the countries of Latin America, the Soviet minister does not intend to add to the headache of Washington's politicians. We proceed from our interests of state, we are concerned about normal and developing relations with the world's important states and in no way see our task as banging together the heads of these countries and the United States.

[Levin] In the same way, the Americans are following, and not without irritation, the development of relations between the Soviet Union and China, although China is a great power and our neighbor, and the development of these relations is natural and logical. This week China marked the anniversary of its foundation. In connection with this, the Soviet Union sent the leaders of the People's Republic of China greetings which, inter alia, emphasized that much that effects the situation in the Asian-Pacific region and the world as a whole depends on the two major socialist states—the Soviet Union and China. This really is the case. Strengthening relations between the Soviet Union and China is aimed precisely at strengthening peace.

[Zorin] It is evident that both sides have made important reappraisals and relations have changed, changed fundamentally, for the better. That, if you like, is one of the most important results of restructuring in our foreign policy—the rejection of certain stereotypes that don't correspond to life or to the interests...

[Kobysh, interrupting] But of restructuring in China's policy, too...

[Zorin] On the other hand, this is a two-way process, and unilateral action here won't get you anywhere. Serious reappraisals made in Beijing are taking place, and these have led to an entirely new state of relations between the two socialist powers. We've got to be realistic, and the difficulties that continue to exist in relations between our countries must be seen. Divergences of position do exist on very important international issues and it must be understood, of course, that these divergences do not count as insurmountable. There is progress and positive movement here, too, but it is a fact that on sufficiently important problems the views of Moscow and Beijing diverge. China is a great socialist country, and is without question a very important factor in the development of international relations today. China plays a large and independent role.

[Kobysh] This role very often, as it were, coordinates with our foreign policy. Look at the agreement of these positions: China and the USSR have refused to be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons; the Chinese comrades fully endorse our program for the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons; they are in solidarity with our line for an overall reduction in military spending, and for sending the money released to aid the developing countries. In a word, there are many points of contact and this, of course, is important in this new, interconnected and rapidly changing world. I don't want to seem naively optimistic. We've seen too much in our lives. But, all the same, I have the impression that the world is changing for the better.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his speech in Murmansk, the projected agreement with the United States on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles could provoke a sort of peaceful chain reaction in the sphere of strategic offensive weapons and not placing weapons in space, as well as many other issues that are demanding to be admitted to the agenda of international dialogue. In this way we do have reason for following what goes on in the world with great interest and hope.

[Levin] There's where we end our program today. Thank you, esteemed comrades, for your attention and all the best.

'Top Priority' Program on Restructuring

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["Top Priority" program, with Pavel Kuznetsov, Radomir Bogdanov, and Sergey Plekhanov]

[Text] [Kuznetsov] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to "Top Priority," with Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov. I'm Pavel Kuznetsov, your host, sitting in for Vladimir Pozner, who is still in the United States with his lecturing tour of some American universities.

Glasnost and perestroyka [restructuring], or the policy of openness and restructuring that has engulfed all spheres of life here—social, economic, political and intellectual—have become actually household words in many countries around the globe including, of course, the United States of America. They don't even need to be translated. This new Soviet policy has generated a lively debate both here and abroad, and the whole issue has taken on new urgency now that this year we observe the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. So the first question is: How do you understand, or how would you define, this new Soviet policy?

[Bogdanov] You have a very general approach, political approach, which is called perestroyka. And what is the qualitative difference between the kind of things we had already in our history and what we have now? That I would like to dwell on a little bit, just to make it understandable for our listeners. You have a general slogan, but for each of us Soviet citizens it has its own meaning, and I believe that's tremendously important. It's not only general slogan, it concerns us very...

[Kuznetsov—interrupting] Yes, so what is your personal meaning?

[Bogdanov] My personal meaning of perestroyka is that I have, I have to change my behavior— my efficiency of work in such a way that I do everything to improve substantially on my own place of work, not in general terms, in my own job.

[Kuznetsov] In other words, your understanding of perestroyka is that you have to contribute more than you used to in the overall effort, in the overall output, be it in the economic area. With you it's in the academic area.

[Bogdanov] I, let me put it that way...

[Kuznetsov—interrupting] It's just down to (?all the) professional levels, economic levels.

[Bogdanov] Yes. You have to look at your job as your personal interest. You're personally interested in that; you are not working just because you have to work to make money. You're just working to improve.

[Kuznetsov] Professor Plekhanov, how would you define the same, the same thing, the same policy?

[Plekhanov] Well, in the first place I would go along with what Professor Bogdanov has just said— that the key element of perestroyka is changing one's own attitude to work, to civic duty, to life in general. The strength of perestroyka is reformation, as I prefer to translate it. I think it's the best translation around.

[Kuznetsov] Instead of restructuring, reformation.

[Plekhanov] I don't like restructuring because that sounds too technical. When we talk about reformation, we talk about a broad social and political change, a sea change, if you will.

[Kuznetsov] A still better way of describing it is a revival, a renaissance perhaps.

[Plekhanov] Revival is also used, by the way, of (?noveyna), and that is still another term for it. So the personal attitudes are very important. Now I would like to go from that to the problems of social change because we had that period of stagnation precisely because individual efforts by people to work well, to be active socially in civic affairs, were hampered by...

[Bogdanov—interrupting] We had, don't you think that we had a kind of separation between stated goals and public interests?

[Plekhanov] Absolutely, absolutely. Stated goals were, and public interests were [word indistinct].

[Bogdanov] That's why, Sergey, perestroyka means something very personal for me. [words indistinct]

[Plekhanov] That's right, that's right. But the problem was that there were, and still there are, a lot of structures, a lot of relationships, social relationships in this society which hamper this kind of individual self-improvement and activization of citizens. And that's why perestroyka means a great deal of changing the laws, changing the administrative regulations, changing the governmental structures and the social structure. And that's why we are talking about a revolutionary change because a revolutionary change becomes...

[Kuznetsov—interrupting] Yes, yes. This is another question. Since you mention this word revolutionary, any revolution is supposed to reject, or if not, destroy or dismantle, some of the basic elements of the political system that it is going to succeed. But we keep saying that we are not going to abandon the socialist path, and in this connection, how does this word revolutionary, the one that you've just mentioned, apply to the domestic situation in our country?

[Bogdanov] I'm afraid, Pavel, that we have just a misplacement of the term. Because some people think that if we are talking about revolution we are talking about the bloodletting, something like that. I think it's a very wrong approach. Revolution, that's...

[Kuznetsov—interrupting] No this, OK. Suppose it's a peaceful revolution. Yeah.

[Bogdanov] It's a peaceful revolution. I would put it like that, it's a bloodless revolution, and revolution is possible within the existing framework, within the existing system. If you change, if you bring into it qualitative changes which will bring about the overall change but based on the same principles, then of course you have a revolution, a bloodless revolution. If you have to destroy, as you put it, and you have to change the system, maybe it's a bloody revolution, or something like that.

[Kuznetsov] Sergey, what kind of elements of the present socialist system are we trying to, if not reject totally out of hand, but then to reshape, to make them work better?

[Plekhanov] Yeah, well this year we had two very important and revolutionary plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party: the January meeting which dealt with democratization, and the June meeting which dealt with economic reform. The decisions of those two meetings, when they are implemented, mean nothing short of a radical change of the existing laws and institutions, while the social basis remains the same— social basis meaning absence of private ownership of the means of production. The means of production belong to the people, and they cannot be used against the interests of the people. So what we're talking about is creating such institutions which facilitate the individual initiative, facilitate the employment of these means of production in the interests of the people.

There is too much power in the hands of the bureaucracy, and there is too little power in the hands of citizens, so democratization means putting power right in the hands of rank and file citizens at all levels starting from the workplace, where we are now introducing election of managers, and the real participation of workers and employees in the running of the enterprises where they're employed.

We also are diversifying forms of ownership; we are developing individual ownership and individual enterprise— yes, and self-employment. Cooperative enterprise— which is a very important link in the socialist economy. In the past, we used to look down upon cooperative ownership, viewing it as a kind of a something like semicapitalist, if you will. But there's nothing wrong with cooperative ownership, and by the way, that's why it is important to go back to the ideas of the 1917 revolution because Lenin, one of the founding fathers of our socialism, always viewed..

[Bogdanov—interrupting] Sergey, we have been in existence for 70 years. My question to you: How many years of normal existence have we had in our history? Very few. What I'm aiming at, my point is, we had about two decades of wars, I mean civil war, then we had a short period of reconstruction and building up a new industrial base, then we had a second World War 4 years, then after that we had to rebuild our country half destroyed by the Germans. So we were always...

[Plekhanov—interrupting] Under the conditions, under the conditions of the cold war (?and the arms race).

[Bogdanov] Under the condditions of the cold war. We had to live for so many decades under this stress, in the kind of a crisis situation. And we were thinking in, if you like, in crisis terms, even about our economy, and about the management of our economy. Now, we've been in a period of peace for a number of years and now when we have (?prosperity). When you have achieved so much, you have an opportunity to think about, you know, human things, if you like. And you (?gain) an opportunity to demonstrate the advantages of socialism. And what we are doing now just aiming at that point, that the (?socialism is like) a flower, it will open itself and to show what is possible what is not possible.

[Kuznetsov] Gentlemen, I like admire you and the way you engage each other in a lively debate leaving me on the sidelines. [laughter] I'd like just to put in a couple of words.

[Bogdanov] We are equal partners, don't forget that. Even more than that. You are even more than that.

[Kuznetsov] Another major thing which I personally have come across while meeting Americans is that they always raise the subject of opposition: Is there any opposition to this new policy of perestroyka in our country. Meeting with a large group of French public and political figures in the Kremlin recently, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said there is no political opposition. Rather this opposition is inside us, and it's manifest in the deeply rooted passivity perhaps, inertia of thinking, then there is this bureaucracy and very often these bureaucrats who don't want to change, who don't want to part with their privileges, they are people in high placed positions. And so in this connection, I've been thinking about what kind of opposition is more dangerous. Like for example, you have a visible political opposition, you know the people, you know what they say, you know where they openly disagree with you, you can strike compromises with them if you wish. But with so many people saying yes to perestroyka and glasnost, with so many people voting with their both hands for this new policy, and at the same time, doing nothing to speed it up and even slowing it down, doing what they can to undercut it, isn't it more difficult to deal with this kind of situation?

[Plekhanov] Well it's more difficult and in one respect, and easier in another respect. It is more difficult because when you have met the enemy and it is us, to quote from a Peanuts cartoon character, Pogo,[as heard] we have met the enemy and it is us and this is to a large extent what the situation is here now, that we have to change our own ways. We are used to living in a different situation and acting in different ways. And of course, the perestroyka starts in our own attitudes, each one of us. And in that sense it is more difficult, when you have to change your own ways rather than change others, it's always easier to point fingers at somebody else.

[Kuznetsov] And even more painful, I guess.

[Plekhanov] Yeah, more painful, but it is also absence of a political opposition (?which) of course makes the job easier, and when Mikhail Gorbachev says that there is no political opposition, I understand it as meaning that really there is no political alternative to moving in the direction which we have chosen in the past 2 years. There is really nothing serious that can be offered as an alternative to the ideas of ddemocratization, economic reform, debureaucratization, glasnost, and so on. There is nothing which you can base on common sense, on what the country needs, that you can put against those ideas, but of course there's a lot of foot dragging, there's a lot of...

[Bogdanov—interrupting] Yes, you know, all that, we are children of our time. That we should not, we cannot forget that. It's like a genetic cord, something like that. That's why you have to fight with yourself, that's my case, for instance.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, that's your personal case, because I am a postwar generation, I belong to the postwar generation, I don't know qnything about the thirties.

[Bogdanov] I'm a little bit older than you are, not very much but little bit, but I, believe me Pavel, I have to fight a number of things within myself. I'm so much used to the old thinking, behavior, but by my brains, by my heart I'm in full support, not only support, but I'm actively taking part in perestroyka, in glasnost, but—and you can imagine what kind of internal fight you have with yourself—yes, it's not an easy thing.

[Kuznetsov] Yeah, I like the way we sound very personal about this thing. And in this connection, my next question is how does this policy, how did this policy, or actually how has this policy, if at all, affected the ordinary people. What are the fruits of glasnost and perestroyka to them?

[Plekhanov] I think that there have been some improvements in the material situation. Just the other day I've seen some statistics which showed that there is some improvement. There are some improvements in the way, in the availability of various kinds of food and the improvement in the quality, and so on.

[Bogdanov] Sergey, I'm too old to believe in statistics, I'm sorry. Let me, let me give to our listeners another example, very personal. I've been living in Moscow for, for maybe for the last 30 years but I never saw before a huge amount of vegetables. By the way you, you, and you Pavel are also aware of that, some other things, more clothing. You look at the crowds, you look at the youngsters. They're very well dressed. I believe it has a link to what's happening in this country.

[Plekhanov] There are still the difficulties ahead of us. What I was going to say is that those improvements are not very significant, and they are not the major thing that has changed. What really has changed is the atmosphere in the society. People are now much more aware of the problems of the country, they are much better informed about the difficulties which we face, and about how to deal with those difficulties. And this is where I would emphasize a qualitative change because before perestroyka started, before 1985, there was that tendency to put the problems, to sweep problems under the rug, not to talk about the real issues, to somehow put rosy glasses on people; and therefore you had a lot of distrust, you had a lot because people heard one thing and saw another thing and that changed the moral attitude, the moral atmosphere to work.

[Kuznetsov] While Mikhail Gorbachev visited Murmansk in the north of our country he said that there were huge investments in some of our industries like machine-building, in other fields, and that concrete results will be coming shortly, and all of us will have

to go through this melting pot of perestroyka to feel what it's going to be say a year, 2 years or 3 years from now. It's not a thing that can yield immediate results. It'll take some time.

[Plekhanov] Right let's put the question this way. Perestroyka, reformation is like you know, having a major repair job in your apartment, when you have to change things around in your apartment. And of course while you're going through those repairs, your apartment is not going to be a very comfortable place. And since you have no other apartment you have to live there and go about the repairs at the same time.

[Kuznetsov] Thank you gentlemen, our time is up. Thanks for coming to our studio, and I hope that in our next programs we'll continue to discuss this very vital issue of glasnost and perestroyka, this year that we observe the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I'm Pavel Kuznetsov, your host on "Top Priority" signing off and inviting all of our listeners to join us again a week from now on the same wavelength.

United States & Canada

Arbatov on Summit Prospects, Arms Accords

PM051531 Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian No 40, 4 Oct 87 (Sign Press 29 Sep 87) p 5

[Article by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute, under the rubric "Viewpoint": "Breakthrough to the Truth. The Logic of Reykjavik"; first three paragraphs are MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI introduction]

[Text] It was a year ago, on 11-12 October, that Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan met in Iceland. In the course of this summit meeting mutual understanding was reached between the USSR and the United States on the possibility of solving the problems of both strategic offensive arms and medium-range missiles. A real prospect emerged for the radical reduction and complete destruction of nuclear weapons. The sides were close to finding a formula on the question of a total ban on nuclear explosions.

But there was no success in reaching agreements because of the U.S. Administration's stubborn unwillingness to create conditions for their implementation by strengthening the ABM Treaty regime. The U.S. side's refusal to limit the SDI program within the framework of laboratory research (without infringing the ABM Treaty) blocked the possibility of reaching accords.

Even so, Reykjavik produced a breakthrough to the truth. Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute, who participated in the meeting, reflects on the importance of the events.

Reykjavik was a logical continuation of M.S. Gorbachev's first meeting with R. Reagan in Geneva in November 1985, when a summit level dialogue was resumed. At that meeting the sides failed to achieve any specific and tangible progress toward agreement in the disarmament sphere. Even so, there was success in finding common starting points: agreement that a nuclear war must not be fought and that there can be no victors in such a war, that any military conflict between the USSR and the United States is impermissible. They got to know each other, and it was agreed that the next meeting would be held in the next year.

Subsequently, an acute struggle developed over the meaning and purpose of that meeting. What happened is, generally speaking, typical of America and the present administration: Whenever something good is taking place or is due to take place in Soviet-U.S. relations, dirty tricks are to be expected. There were more than enough such "goodies" in the wake of Geneva. They included a demonstratively negative response to the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, a blanket of silence around the Soviet proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the century, an importunate campaign accusing the USSR of violations of the ABM Treaty, statements about the U.S. intention to withdraw from the SALT I Interim Agreement and the SALT II Treaty, and much else besides, let alone rhetorical onslaughts along the "empire of evil" lines.

In the time between Geneva and September of last year, it can be said that the situation did not at all develop along the avenue of expanding dialogue. If the truth be told, I do not know how matters would have progressed had it not been for the initiative by the Soviet side, and specifically by M.S. Gorbachev, who sent a letter to R. Reagan offering to meet either in Britain or in Iceland—somewhere halfway between each other. Reagan consented.

So, what was it that happened in Reykjavik that continues to work and operate today? Looking back on events at the time and interpreting the importance of what was achieved, one can clearly perceive the following: Reykjavik not only extended but also broke down the traditional boundaries of talks. That was very bold, decisive, and—I would go as far as to say—stunning for many people. Not in the sense that we would like to stun the Americans—this version of the story was invented in the West in order to somehow whitewash the confusion and lack of initiative displayed by the U.S. delegation in Reykjavik.

It was totally unprepared for the fact that the Soviet Union had come to the talks with very serious proposals. People in the White House probably deceived themselves on this point. Prior to Reykjavik, circles close to the U.S. Administration spoke so much of the difficulties existing in the Soviet Union that they may have talked themselves into believing that M.S. Gorbachev was not in a position to arrive with any serious and far-reaching initiatives. But had they really thoroughly read and analyzed what had been said by the Soviet leadership and—and this is the main point—had they adopted a serious approach to it, they would undoubtedly have drawn a different conclusion: After all, 90 percent of everything that was proposed in Reykjavik had already been said by the Soviet leadership.

The Americans (and others) were stunned by the initiative put forward by the Soviet Union—to translate the idea of a world without nuclear weapons into the language of a specific agreement. They were even more amazed by something else: It became clear in the course of the talks that this was by no means so unbelievably complex, and it was rather difficult even to raise any proper objection to it. There is a kind of implacable logic to the entire situation in the nuclear age: If you say "a," in other words if you recognize that nuclear war must not be waged and there can be no victors in such a war, then you must go on to say "b" and give a clear-cut answer to the question of what is to be done with nuclear weapons, whose stockpiles are already sufficient for 100 cataclysmic wars.

It is, of course, in this sense that Reykjavik was a great moment of truth. Like a fresh breeze, it blew away all the fig leaves and exposed the private parts of many politicians. The language of reality at the talks turned into the language of honesty.

While on the subject, a few words about honesty in politics. I recently heard the following view expressed: Gorbachev apparently made a mistake in Reykjavik. He should have put his signature to the proposals in the form of a treaty and left it up to Reagan to decide what to do. The whole world would have seen one signature beneath the document and, in the absence of the other, everyone would clearly realize who was in favor of what. But what happened is that influential forces in the United States which seek a return to the pre-Reykjavik positions are distorting what happened in Reykjavik.

I firmly disagreed with this view. Such a step would, more than likely, have been quite good for propaganda purposes. Here is my signature, now it's up to you, partners! In reality, however, this is nothing but an ultimatum: Here are my terms, take it or leave it. This is not a serious conversation in the nuclear age. World public opinion was perfectly capable of interpreting the situation.

What did take place in Reykjavik was indeed an honest and serious conversation. Yes, it did evolve dramatically. I participated in the all-night vigil by experts, when both delegations sat facing each other throughout the night. We produced a text of the draft agreement running to just over two pages, and gave copies of it to our partners. They were taken aback. Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, heading our delegation of experts, said: "Well, let's talk. How would you like to do it? As an overall concept, by paragraph, by sentence, or by section? Or in an altogether different way, according to some other principles?" The Americans kept silent. They took one time-out, then another. That was understandable—it is not easy to say "no," taking cover behind legal rationalization. After all, honest talks were being held. After the second time-out, our partners came up with something. We still managed to agree on part of the questions, to find some sort of common understanding. I believe that no one can ever be deceived in politics—at any rate, not over a long period of time or on a major issue. This is why I hold that one of the strong features of our policy consists of the fact that it is an open and honest policy. We are not striving to score propaganda points or to bluff our way to winning the pot, as in a poker game.

I would say that, in the wake of Reykjavik, the world as whole entered a new period of its development, at least as regards nuclear weapons. The ideas put forward at that summit meeting proved very powerful. It became clear that disarmament questions could no longer be discussed in the same old way.

Reykjavik had its own logic. Of course, we did help to reinforce it through our subsequent flexibility, especially by the fact that we "pulled out" of the Reykjavik package the question of medium-range missiles and later agreed to the elimination of operational-tactical missiles. The new feature of the situation today is, I suppose, the fact that when we are talking about a world without nuclear weapons and about avoiding a nuclear war, we cannot, we refuse to, accept a "No" from the United States and its NATO partners, while they were for a long time incapable of accepting our "Yes" as an answer. But this could not have continued. The policy of refusal begins to shake the positions of those who constantly insisted on "No," contrary to the demands of changing life and common sense. Different positions begin to emerge and strengthen; there are growing signs of an awareness of global interdependence and common responsibility for the fate of civilization.

This new emerging quality of international life is highlighted in M.S. Gorbachev's article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World," published a few days ago by *Pravda*. This entire article looks forward to the future and, at the same time, reflects the contemporary requirements of the world community. It demonstrates not only the level and scale of our new thinking but also the results already produced by our policy. And these results do exist.

I recall in this context certain events which took place 2 years ago. In October 1985, while on an official visit to France, the Soviet leader addressed the Republic's National Assembly. He spoke there of the tragic ability of human awareness to lag behind swiftly developing realities, and of the fact that we wish to bring our views in line with these realities, including those in the military and foreign policy spheres. He promised to do this, and he did it. A few months later came the statement proposing to eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century. The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions was extended several times. That was followed by the concept of an all-embracing system of international security. Now, yet another step: Concretization of this actual concept and its "docking" with the UN Charter and UN activity.

I do not wish to be misunderstood: The work is far from completed. No, it is only just beginning. But the results can already be seen, they are already emerging. Accords are becoming reality, there are changes in the situation and in people's attitudes toward the urgent problems of our time.

We made a most serious contribution toward this, including by means of substantial changes in our policy. We have learned not only to speak and to explain ourselves better. We have also learned to listen better, to take notice of other people's concerns, of what our neighbors on the planet think, what perturbs them, what they fear. We are prepared to discuss all questions: the

economic situation of "Third World" countries, conventional weapons, West European concerns. And, of course, human rights, which we no longer place within inverted commas and which we no longer qualify as "so-called." This readiness for dialogue and openness imparts considerable strength to our positions because they are the positions of people striving to understand the realities of the other side, not to impose their own solution, but to find something that would suit both partners.

I would like to mention another important point. Today, in the wake of Reykjavik, people have started listening to us better. Because of the flexibility of our policy, because of what is happening in our country, because of the restructuring and the glasnost which are dissolving the image of an enemy.

Much is being said and written now about the possibility of a third summit meeting. This talk is evidently fueled by the fact that there has been substantial progress in the solution of the question of eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, especially as a result of the talks between E.A. Shevardnadze and G. Shultz. It is clear to everyone that this meeting is desirable. But I would not like to speak of it as a fait accompli. An agreement could be elaborated before the year's end. But there is still work to be done before this, as they say; let's wait and see. Let's not queer the pitch. Nor do I believe that at the meeting, if it did take place, the leaders of the two great powers would limit themselves simply to signing something that is already prepared. Other important questions will also be discussed, "tomorrow's agenda," so to speak.

This agenda is already visible in basic outline: A radical 50% reduction of nuclear potential (and we are prepared to go even further—in the aforementioned article in *Pravda* M.S. Gorbachev also mentioned the 95%]mark, and our ultimate goal of 100% elimination of nuclear weapons); and major decisions on conventional arms reductions. Incidentally, judging by the reaction to this article, many people in the West have seized upon anything concerning strategic offensive arms but kept silent about something else—their reduction and elimination are possible on condition of the strict observance of the ABM Treaty.

The logic of events and the prospect of reducing the nuclear potential could lead to a situation whereby the USSR and the United States, together with their allies, may finally advance toward the solution of the conventional arms problem. The West has been pontificating about out alleged superiority in this sphere for 40 years now. They use this to justify the existence of military alliances and the buildup of the nuclear potential. They use this fabricated pretext to justify everything.

But this must not continue. We say to the other side: "Tell us what worries you. Are you afraid of the possibility of surprise attack? Let's rule it out. Are there arms imbalances? Let's eliminate them by getting down to the lower level. Let's create a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe, as the Palme Commission proposed, let's think of 'defensive strategy,' let's determine together what constitutes 'reasonable sufficiency' of force for defense purposes." All these are also subjects for talks.

We are prepared to discuss all questions, to jointly seek ways to solve them. Of course, we have no reasons for complacency. The forces applying the brakes on detente are still in existence. Much still remains to be done. Every step toward disarmament, be it nuclear or in the sphere of conventional arms, will be gained as a result of acute struggle and at the cost of great efforts. But the situation has nevertheless changed. The initial results of the logic of Reykjavik are in evidence.

Gorbachev Replies to Physicians Group

LD052208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1749 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct (TASS)—Bernard Lown, the U.S. cochairman of the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" has sent a telegram of greetings on behalf of the movement to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with the Soviet-U.S. accord regarding the scrapping of medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles.

"We in the movement" he says to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "know first hand of your profound understanding of the nuclear threat and your exceptional contribution to the cause of universal security".

"Now the world is once again at an historic crossroads: Will the U.S.-Soviet agreement banning medium-range and operational and tactical missiles become a breakthrough in the arms race, or will it merely be a symbolic gesture?"

Having pointed out that previous agreements could not prevent the building up of weapons systems, B. Lown expresses the hope that the present accord can be viewed as "the first surgical operation designed to remove a malignant tumor. As the next substantial step we once again appeal for the immediate conclusion of an agreement on an all-embracing ban on tests, which would put an end to nuclear explosions for all time".

"The present agreement," the U.S. scientist concludes, "would be impossible without the tireless work of the millions involved in the struggle to destroy nuclear weapons. If we want to achieve further progress we must enlighten and draw even more people into this struggle, so that they consider it their moral duty".

M.S. Gorbachev has sent B. Lown a reply, which states: "I am happy to hear words of approval from you with regard to an important step which the USSR and the United States have taken in disarmament matters.

"I send my greetings to you as a friend, recalling our meetings. I hope that your work will continue to further the cause of peace and mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"I assure you that we shall not give up and shall not leave our chosen path."

Soviet-U.S. Talks on Grain Deliveries Begin

LD051852 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—Consultations began here today under the agreement between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States on grain deliveries.

The Soviet delegation is headed by Yuriy Chumakov, deputy minister of foreign trade, and the American one is led by Thomas Kay, assistant secretary of agriculture.

Under the terms of the agreement, these consultations are held regularly the first meeting was in the United States in February 1987. As a rule, various aspects of the trade in grain in the period covered by the agreement (which expires on September 30, 1988) are discussed during such meetings.

Soviet business circles note a considerable scope of the delivery of cereals from the United States. At the same time serious concern over the commodity's quality is expressed.

Thus, more than 40 per cent of what supplied from the United States in the period of June to September contained living pests of grain stocks, which required a large amount of fumigation, which resulted in a delay in unloading ships and substantially told on the Soviet customer's outlay.

A TASS correspondent has been told at the Soviet "Exportkhleb" that under the agreement the association purchases large amounts of fodder grain every year.

Wheat, too, is purchased at competitive prices: In the 1986-1987 year which expired on September 30, the Soviet Union purchased, for example, the entire amount stipulated by the agreement.

At the same time Soviet businessmen emphasized repeatedly that one had to continuously encounter various barriers and obstacles in the development of trade with the United States.

Nikonov Departs Moscow for Washington Talks

LD060832 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS-A delegation of the commissions on the agro-industrial complex of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Viktor Nikonov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today for the USA at the invitation of the House Committee on Agriculture of the U.S. Congress.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Aleksandr Yakovlev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Georgiy Tarazevich, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

No Court Ban on Attacks on Al-Qadhdhafi

LD052125 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 5 TASS—The Supreme Court of the United States refused to prohibit new attempts on the life of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by the United States.

The court refused to examine a lawsuit instituted after a U.S. bombing raid on Libya. One of the purposes of the raid was to kill Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. "These bombs are for you, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi", the pilot of one of the U.S. bombers that took part in the raid on April 15, 1986, was shouting into the intercom. Two children of the Libyan leader were then wounded and their nursemaid was killed. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi himself was away from home when that building was bombed.

In the lawsuit, President of the United States Ronald Reagan, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and CIA Director William Casey, now dead, were accused of violating the executive order that prohibits the assassination and attempts at the assassination of foreign leaders. The lawsuit was rejected first by the Federal Court of New Mexico and later by the Federal Court of Appeal.

Refusing to override their decision, the Supreme Court declared that it applies to actions of executive power that are of extremely sensitive military, diplomatic and political nature and to which the jurisdiction of the court does not apply.

The decision of the Supreme Court not only legalises new U.S. terroristic actions against Libya but also encourages similar actions against other countries by setting the precedent when the culprits went unpunished.

Poll Findings Reflect 'Indoctrination'
PM060807 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Oct 87 Single Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Gallup Institute Poll Results"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Oct—The Gallup Institute, which researches public opinion, has reported that 79% of Americans favor the conclusion of a new agreement with the USSR on limiting the two countries' nuclear arsenals. Some 16% of those polled opposed a new agreement with the USSR in this sphere. The remainder have no definite opinion. The poll has once again demonstrated the fruits of the propaganda indoctrination to which the U.S. ruling circles and the "big press" subject millions of Americans. The Gallup Institute ascertained that 71% of those polled have a negative attitude toward the USSR and 25% have a positive attitude, while the rest do not voice a clear opinion in this regard. Some 70% consider themselves anticommunists.

As is known, it is not easy to destroy stereotypes of this kind. Efforts and desire are required. However, the U.S. mass media are not yet seeking to create an objective picture of the changes occurring in Soviet society or of the Soviet people's aspirations and desires. Despite the U.S. Administration's intensive campaign against the Sandinista government, only 40% of those polled favored giving assistance to the contras, while 46% are opposed to this.

Kornilov Cites Disinformation Campaigns
LD051955 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

A report on active measures and propaganda, 1986-87, that was issued by the U.S. Department of State groundlessly accuses the USSR of conducting a disinformation campaign. Has the USA ever been engaged in disinformation, one of the journalists asked at a briefing. No such facts have been established, came the answer.

This answer is refuted by the following report: An investigation conducted by the General Accounting Office of the U.S. Congress showed that beginning with 1983 a subdivision has been operating at the U.S. Department of State for the purpose of circulating through the press, radio and television disinformation on the policy of the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua, of preparing materials in support of the Reagan administration's course in Central America, brainwashing the public in favour of arms supplies to contras bands. The subdivision prepared articles and commentaries containing allegations about the "Soviet menace" in Central America, about Nicaragua's agressiveness and so on. So the following question suggests itself: Can it be that representatives of the Department of State have no knowledge of what takes place in their own domain?

This "lack of information" on the part of State Department officials is strange indeed. But maybe they in the State Department are aware of how things stood in the USA with information about the Iran-contra affair? Maybe, staffers of the U.S. foreign policy department heard or read something about how senior Washington officials implicated in the scandal used the press, their pliant tool, when they were lying and making futile attempts to convince the public that they had not bypassed congressional decrees and had not flouted the U.S. legislation? And then, could it be that the State Department, having so close links with the notorious USIA had no knowledge of the methods of experts in disinformation employed in that agency who try to pass black for white and present contras as "freedom fighters", Afghan terrorists as "patriots" and the aggressive preparation for "Star Wars" as the construction of the "shield" which, allegedly, has the aim of protecting America against the "Soviet menace"?

But State Department officials keep silent of all this. They prefer to make ill-intentioned allegations about "Soviet disinformation". This method is nothing new: As the state of things in Washington worsens some persons there are much tempted to put their own blame at others' door...

Northeast Asia

Japan CP Aides Study CPSU Experience
PM052029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A Communist Party of Japan [JCP] delegation headed by H. Kikunami, member of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU 21 September through 3 October. The Japanese comrades familiarized themselves with the progress of the restructuring under way in our country.

The delegation had detailed talks on various aspects of restructuring in the Soviet Union at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, and Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom.

Meetings were held at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the USSR State Committee for Statistics, the USSR Academy of Sciences' World Economics and International Relations Institute, the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of State and Law, the USSR Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute, the *Izvestiya* Editorial Bureau, and with a number of leading Soviet scientists and specialists.

The delegation members visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in the Lithuanian SSR and Krasnodar Kray and familiarized themselves with the activity of local soviets and trade union organizations.

Moscow 'Sex Tours' for Japanese Described

LD052231 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2025 GMT 5 Oct 87

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] According to Japanese morals, shame may sting your eyes but not in every shameful situation. This moral norm made possible the emergence of a purely Japanese variety of international tourism— sex tours. Tourist firms organized mass male groups, taking them to to Taipei or Seoul, Manila or Bangkok, especially to visit secret or open—according to the laws of the country—brothels. At home in Japan, such excursions would seem intolerable, but abroad they seemed perfectly normal—after all, shame does not sting the eyes there. At one time more than a million Japanese men per year took part in foreign sex tours. The countries becoming the object of Japanese sexual expansionism adopted measures under public pressure to protect themselves from the licentiousness of the Japanese visitors. One hears little about sex tours in Southeast Asia, but they have not disappeared altogether. Their geography has changed.

In my hands is a book published in Tokyo. It has a section devoted to Japanese sex tours—to where? To our country! Regrettably, the author of the book is not lying.

A few days ago, I was in the hotel of the Moscow International Trade Center, in the room of an old acquaintance, a Japanese journalist. The telephone rang. I lifted the handset and said automatically: "Moshi moshi," which means "Hello." The woman's voice on the telephone responded in Japanese: "Konban wa," or "good evening." It continued in broken English: "Are you going to bed yet?" I realized it was a Russian speaking. I asked in Russian: "Why does that interest you?" Without the slightest embarassment, the women listed the paid services she was ready to provide for a lonely man about to go to bed. I enquired where she had learned all this. "At the academy of the International Trade Center," the women replied, not without humor. I was curious to see the graduate of such a training establishment, and she came to our room. I warned her I would describe our meeting on television. The women laughed nonchalantly and said, "So what." She was convinced she would not be punished.

A legitimate question was asked: Why did Mariya, as she was called, become a prostitute? She replied with a long list of instances of social injustice and corruption, and economic stagnation the woman had come across in her life. The upshot was there was no way out but to start selling herself. Even the difficult path to recognition of surgeon (Ilizarov) had had an influence on this woman's fate.

This is the first time I have met such a form of using glasnost for personal aims, to justify one's—to put it mildly—less than fine behavior. But the defects are gradually being eliminated from our lives, I said, and broad opportunities are being created for a decent working person to earn well. "But that's like hard work," the woman exclaimed, with disarming directness, and everything fell into place. The woman said the majority of her and other prostitutes' clients were Japanese. Many of the Japanese had heard about her while in Japan from those who had already availed themselves of her services. She could list a dozen Japanese; the rest had faded from her memory.

This book is full of advice on how to recognize a prostitute among Russian women, and by what initial phrases one can distinguish her. [Video shows diagram from book; two women, one in plain clothes with shawl and the other in more fashionable clothes, with arrows pointing to various points on them and inscriptions in Japanese] In short, a real guide to sex tours in Moscow has been compiled.

A question arises: Why should a graduate of the Academy of the International Trade Center be so sure she would not be punished? Why did she turn up at a hotel at the entrance to which there are always two, or even three, stern-looking attendants? How could she go up unnoticed to a hotel room from the vestibule, where many young people wander around with exaggerated expressions of indifference on their faces that cannot fail to give away their duties. One last question: If they have managed in the countries of Southeast Asia to force the Japanese to respect the norms of morality, then are we not incapable of doing so?

Murakhovskiy, MPR's Sodnom Sign Agreements

LD052039 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Ulaanbaatar the routine, 33d session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Mongolian Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation has ended. Today, Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, signed intergovernmental agreements on the basis of which work will be conducted to set up new joint enterprises.

Making a speech after the signing of the agreements, Comrade Sodnom noted these documents should facilitate thoroughly implementing the long-term program for developing economic and scientific and technical cooperation between Mongolia and the Soviet Union in the period up to the year 2000.

Comrade Murakhovskiy expressed confidence the signed agreements have laid the basis for the broad development of new forms of cooperation between the two countries.

Batmonh Receives TASS Director-General

LD060837 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar October 6 TASS—Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, today received Sergey Losev, TASS director-general, leader of the TASS delegation to the meeting of guiding bodies of the organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) that closed in the Mongolian capital.

Jambyn Batmonh spoke on the effort of the Mongolian people to implement the socio-economic program worked out by the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. He stressed that the developing cooperation between Mongolia and the Soviet Union was playing an important role in all spheres of life of Mongolian society, including in the field of ideology and the mass media.

Lhagbajbyn Dzantab, chairman of Mongolia's State Committee for Information, Radio and Television, took part in the meeting that passed in an atmosphere of cordiality.

U.S. 'Whipping Up Tension' in DPRK

PM061251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Decisive Condemnation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Oct—The entire responsibility for whipping up tension in the Korean peninsula rests with the U.S. side, which continues its policy of military provocations in this region, declared Major General Yi Tae-ho, chief delegate of the Korean-Chinese side on the Military Armistice Commission in Korea. In a statement published here he rejected as "totally inconsistent with the facts" the allegations of the U.S. representative on this commission that the DPRK is violating the armistice agreement and is deliberately exacerbating the situation in Korea.

The statement also decisively condemns attempts by the U.S. representatives in the commission to exploit the forthcoming Olympic Games for their base political purposes and, under the pretext of "ensuring the security" of these competitions, to build up the U.S. military presence in the south of the Korean peninsula.

To ensure lasting peace in Korea, the DPRK has proposed a stage-by-stage arms reduction and other peace initiatives, exerting every effort for their implementation. Washington ought to give a positive response to the DPRK's peace-loving steps.

Correction to Japanese Export Control Item

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Group Demands Withdrawal of Export Controls," published in the 5 July Soviet Union *Daily Report*, p 26:

column 2, paragraph 1, line 5, make read: ...to both the cabinet and the... (deleting "U.S.").

Southeast Asia & Pacific

'People Wary' of Fijian Military Role

PM060837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[Oleg Skalkin "Commentator's Column": "Fiji at Difficult Crossroads"]

[Text] In May Fijian servicemen led by Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka overthrew the Labor Government and dissolved the parliament. Now they have taken new action. Governor General Ganilau has been deposed and the 1970 Constitution by which the country obtained its independence repealed. Rabuka has proclaimed himself head of the new government. The situation on Fiji remains unstable, with many aspects of it still unclear and new coups possible.

The proclamation of Fiji as a republic, against this dramatic background, underlines the contradictions in the nature of the political transformation the country is experiencing. Although Rabuka is speaking of a return to representative power, this transformation is proceeding toward military dictatorship. In Suva and other cities, arrests have occurred, the newspapers remain closed, trade unions have been disbanded, and any manifestations of discontent are being suppressed. The military's "political platform" is making people wary. According to Rabuka himself, they intend to "carry out a policy designed to establish the political supremacy of the indigenous inhabitants (the Melanesians—O.S.) over Fijians of Indian descent."

It is easy to imagine the dire consequences of confrontation between one ethnic group and the other threatening a country whose prosperity and fate depend on the relations between its main national communities. The former masters of Fiji—the British—resettled large masses of Indians for slave labor on the sugarcane plantations in the last quarter of last century. Their

descendants, now forming half of the country's population, know no other homeland than Fiji. Historically, they have become its citizens. This precludes any comparison with New Caledonia, where the artificial transformation of the Kanaks into a national minority was the direct result of the deliberate colonial policy of recent years.

After the military's actions in May, the Indians and the Melanesians made joint attempts to escape the crisis threatening the country. With the participation of the leader of the Alliance Party and Mara, permanent prime minister of Fiji until the latest elections, and with the support of now deposed Governor General Ganilau, a provisional government (state council) was formed to normalize the situation. But its efforts were in vain.

Rabuka's present actions revealed the forces behind the coups. He is supported by the Fijian Nationalist Party and the "Taukei" extremist movement of native Fijians. Many phenomena in the life of contemporary Fiji have proved to be under threat, such as the growth in the numbers and influence of the trade unions and the consolidation of the antiwar movement, demanding the ports be closed to foreign nuclear-powered ships. Progressive trends in Fijian life, which, in particular, manifested themselves in the results of the 1987 elections giving victory to the Labor party, are suffering.

Events on Fiji have evoked an alarmed echo in the world, especially among its Pacific Ocean island neighbors. This is natural, for they are having an impact not only on the fate of this small country but on the broader situation in this region.

Near East & South Asia

Soviet Ambassador at Large Arrives in Libya

LD052011 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli October 5 TASS—A special representative of the Soviet leadership arrived in the Libyan capital today.

Ambassador at large Mikhail Sytenko will exchange views with the Libyan leadership on issues raised in Mikhail Gorbachev's article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World" and on the results of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's talks in Washington.

Petrovskiy Discusses Soviet Gulf Role

JN052054 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from New York, carried within the "Panorama" program]

[Text] It seems that the USSR is trying to contain Iraq's dissatisfaction with the Soviet stand on the Gulf war. In a statement to our radio, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minsiter Petrovskiy said that the USSR understands the reasons for Iraq's anger. He said that every country acts in its own interest. Petrovskiy affirmed that the concern of both Iraq and the USSR will be taken into consideration, and that this is the objective of the current diplomatic process.

Replying to Iraq's accusations that the Soviet proposals linking the cease-fire and the formation of the investigation committee conflicts with Resolution 598, Petrovskiy said that there is no link. He said the aim is to implement the resolution comprehensively and completely, and to achieve a cease-fire as soon as possible. He said there are several ideas for its implementation and that the UN secretary general will be asked to use all opportunities to work with the two sides and not against Iraq or Iran. Petrovskiy said that the USSR is also closely working with both Iraq and Iran to completely implement the resolution. Moreover, the big five members are currently drawing up a specific formula for the secretary general's mission. He said that they agreed to fully cooperate with him to make his msision succeed.

As far as sanctions are concerned, the USSR is currently not in agreement with the United States' proposals to arrive at a draft resolution to impose sanctions on the country that refuses to implement the resolution. This will be done in parallel with the agreement to entrust the secretary general with the diplomatic mission [sentence as heard]. This is what Petrovskiy affirmed to us when he said that priority should be to give the secretary general the opportunity to deal with the implementation of the resolution. He asked: How can we discuss sanctions if we do not yet have sufficient information on the implementation of the secretary general's mission? Why rush then? The opportunity is there to initiate a diplomatic process and all the conditions for its continuation should be made available.

In another development, the deputy Soviet foreign minister refuted Israeli claims that Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze had offered Shim'on Peres the restoration of diplomatic relations at a low level. Petrovskiy told us that this is nonsense. He also said: We have explained that the absence of diplomatic realtions is unnatural. However, we believe that the restoration of relations should be conducted within the framework of the international conference, and as soon as the conference is convened we will discuss the method of normalizing relations between Moscow and Tel Aviv.

Naval Officer Explains Soviet Gulf Escorts

PM061027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 87 First Edition p 1

[Interview with Soviet Navy Main Staff officer Captain 1st Class V. Sinetskiy by correspondent Captain 3d Class V. Urban: "Our Ships in the Persian Gulf. Sailing Close"—first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] Now and then I read *Krasnaya Zvezda* pieces on Soviet warships escorting merchant ships in the Persian Gulf. What is the reason for this? What ships are they actually escorting?

Reserve Sergeant N. Kultsev, Vitebsk.

Our correspondent went to the Navy Main Staff. Captain 1st Class V. Sinetskiy answered his questions. Here is what he said:

[Sinetskiy] What is the reason for it? It is because of the situation in the Persian Gulf area. The war between Iran and Iraq goes on. Every day one reads in the papers reports about destructive raids by the warring sides' aircraft against the other's economic facilities. The unprecedented concentration of the Western powers' fleets there is also causing an extremely dangerous increase in tension. The direct consequence of this is further flare-ups in the "tanker war" and the appearance of mines on international sea routes.

A negligible number of Soviet ships are exclusively escorting Soviet tankers and cargo ships carrying commercial freight to Persian Gulf ports.

[Urban] But until recently we did not have any warships there at all...

[Sinetskiy] The unpredictability of the current situation in the Gulf, as international observers tend to say, could at any moment pose a threat to the safety of our ships and the lives of merchant sailors. Often sheer chance can lead to serious consequences. For example, on 12 May the tanker *Marshal Chuykov* hit a mine. Fortunately the damage was slight and it set sail again following repairs. The motor ships *Sovetskiye Profsoyuzy* and *Ivan Shepetkov* were fired on by some unidentified launches. The possibility of such incidents is growing all the time, so our ships are compelled to provide protection for Soviet ships. Incidentally, this protection is highly reliable. On no occasion has it failed. [Sinetskiy ends]

From a telegram:

I want to heartily thank the seamen of the minesweeper *Zaryad* and its commander, Lieutenant Captain V. Korolev, for successfully escorting our tanker. Under their protection we had peace of mind.

Captain V. Kovalev, on behalf of the crew of the tanker *Makhachkala.*

[Urban] What ships are in the Persian Gulf zone at the moment, Valentin Petrovich?

[Sinetskiy] The motor ship *Vasiliy Belokonenko* is bound for the port of Kuwait, the tanker *Makhachkala* is loading in Shu'ayb. The *Khudozhnik Gabashvili* is heading for home after loading in Bandar Abbas. All these movements are, of course, under the protection of Soviet ships. It is an essential measure. [Sinetskiy ends]

From the situation log:

The destroyer *Stoykiy* periodically contacts the motor ship *Vasiliy Belokonenko.* The commander of the warship and the commander of the freighter have checked matters pertaining to cooperation. The *Stoykiy* will start escorting the motor ship when it enters international waters.

[Sinetskiy] There are several more of our ships, including the tanker *Marshal Chuykov*, at the mouth of the Gulf of Oman. It is sailing from Shu'ayb. And it has many more difficult trips of that kind to do. In fact, Kuwait has chartered three Soviet tankers, including the *Marshal Chuykov*, to carry its oil.

[Urban] And if it encounters mines again?

[Sinetskiy] The danger of mines in the Gulf is very great. So the escorts include minesweepers. Incidentally, *Krasnaya Zvezda* has written about this before. [Sinteskiy ends]

From a telegram:

The *Kurskiy Komsomolets* is sailing in the Persian Gulf at the moment. We would like, through your paper, to convey best wishes to our sponsors—the bearing plant collective—and assure them that we will honorably perform our combat service tasks. After the trip the best seamen will go to Kursk. They are competing for the right to represent the ship in the delegation. The Kurskers sent to us by the Komsomol are not letting their fellows down either. Above all, Petty Officer V. Polyanskiy and Leading Seaman N. Dyakov.

Lieutenant Captain S. Gorbachev, minesweeper deputy commander for political affairs.

[Urban] And the final question, Valentin Petrovich. If, say, by mistake, force is used against Soviet merchant ships, how are commanders supposed to act?

[Sinetskiy] As befits military men on such occasions—they must not flinch. But their chief task is to prevent any provocations in the first place.

Pakistan Assists Soviet Helicopter Crews

LD061327 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] A spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry has expressed his country's acknowledgement to the Pakistani authorities for assistance to the crews of two Soviet helicopters which made a forced landing on Pakistani territory. During a flight over Afghan territory on the 3d, the Soviet pilots lost their way in the conditions of poor visibility and landed north of the Pakistani city Chitral. The Soviet side at once informed the Pakistani authorities about it, and they efficiently rendered the necessary help and took the Soviet crews to Islamabad.

Officials of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry have said the pilots will be returned to the Soviet side today.

DRA's Najibullah Conveys Message of Thanks
PM060733 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1

[DRA leader Najibullah message of thanks for congratulations on election as Revolutionary Council chairman]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Comrades!

Accept my profound gratitude for your friendly congratulations in connection with my election to the post of chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

I regard the high honor bestowed on me as an expression of support by the Afghan people for the efforts of the PDPA aimed at the speediest possible achievement of lasting national peace and a political settlement of the situation around our country.

I am ready to spare no effort to accelerate the process of national reconciliation and ensure the all-around progress of our motherland, and the further strengthening and expansion of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

On behalf of the PDPA and all Afghan patriots, allow me to express to you and, through you, to the great Soviet people, ardent gratitude for the truly fraternal assistance and revolutionary solidarity in the struggle for the establishment in our country of much-needed peace.

Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

DRA's Foreign Minister Stops Over in Moscow
PM060905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Kabul"]

[Text] 'A. Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 30 September through 2 October on his way from New York to Kabul.

During his stay in Moscow 'A. Wakil had a meeting with Y. M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

Yazov Meets DRA's Rafi on Arrival in Moscow
LD052137 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Lieutenant General Mohammad Rafi, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Minister of Defense of the republic, arrived in Moscow on an official visit today. He was met at the airport by Comrade Yazov and other officials.

Former Afghan Rebel Holds Press Conference
LD052202 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A press conference was held today at the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Moscow.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Y. Rostov] The policy of national reconciliation has been in progress for just 9 months in Afghanistan, but as a result of it, tens of thousands of rebels have laid down their arms. Even taking into account instances of treachery in calculating those who have switched to the side of the people's power, these results are impressive.

(Khadim Muhammad) used to be among the enemies of the revolution. He led a tribe of Sulayman Khels, including a large armed detachment that fought in the ranks of the rebels. (Khadim Muhammad) says announcing the cease-fire and forming a future coalition government compelled him to switch to the government side, as well as the fact in the draft of the new constitution being debated, Islam is named the religion of Afghanistan.

Together with (Khadim Muhammad), 46,000 of his fellow tribesmen have stated their support for the people's power.

[Rostov] Pakistan and Iran, in rendering aid to the counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan, are referring primarily to Islamic solidarity.

[(Muhammad) in Pashto with superimposed Russian] We do not consider it is a question of Islamic solidarity. Those who speak about it are operating in the interests of the United States, and not the Islamic side. With their assistance, U.S. weapons are used to kill Muslims in our country.

[Rostov] Many thousands of people have ceased fighting against the people's power, and we know there is a massive switch to the side of the people's government, but fighting still goes on. When can we expect a final stabilization of the situation in your country?

[(Muhammad)] It is difficult to give an accurate forecast, but everyone is tired of the war, and the overwhelming majority want an end to it. Conditions for this are now being created.

[Rostov] It was not only insufficient respect for religious convictions but personal insults which in the past led to a situation where whole tribes became susceptible to Western propaganda. Only a flexible policy, taking into account all the country's peculiarities, could alter such a situation: That is the policy of national reconciliation. This course provides broad opportunities for rehabilitation and a constructive dialogue with those who were deceived in the past. [end recording]

Lizichev Meets With PDRY Leaders, Ends Visit

PM060805 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meetings and Conversations"]

[Text] Aden, 1 Oct—The Soviet military delegation headed by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, which is here on an official visit, was received by Salim Salih Muhammad, deputy general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council.

Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and PDRY minister of defense, and also A.I. Rachkov, USSR ambassador to the PDRY, took part in the conversation.

The Soviet visitors were familiarized with the experience of political work in the Armed Forces of Democratic Yemen. Meetings were held with Colonel Haytham Qasim Tahir, deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the PDRY Armed Forces, and with Lieutenant Colonel Husayn 'Ali Hasan, chief of the Political Directorate of the PDRY Armed Forces.

Today the Soviet delegation left Aden.

It was seen off at the airport by Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy prime minister, and PDRY minister of the interior; Colonel Haytham Qasim Tahir; Lieutenant Colonel Husayn 'Ali Hasan; and other officials.

Returns to Moscow 3 Oct

PM061021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] The Soviet military delegation headed by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, returned to Moscow 1 October after visits to the Yemen Arab Republic and Democratic Yemen.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Admiral A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and generals and officers of the Soviet armed forces.

The welcoming party included A. 'A. al-Ilah, PDRY ambassador to the USSR, and A. Jubran, minister of the YAR embassy in the USSR.

Tatliyev Delegation Conclude PDRY Visit

PM060825 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] The Soviet delegation headed by S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is visiting Aden has been received by S.S. Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and H.A.B. al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council. A detailed exchange of opinion took place on questions of PDRY-USSR cooperation in various spheres.

The Soviet delegation left for home 1 October. The delegation was seen off at Aden International Airport by S.M. al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and first [as published] deputy prime minister and interior minister.

In a short statement to representatives of the press the Soviet delegation head observed that the visit to the PDRY had been a success. The conversations and exchanges with South Yemeni leaders had shown a mutual desire to further expand fruitful, friendly ties between the PDRY and the Soviet Union.

The delegation arrived back in Moscow 1 October. It had taken part in celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the September Revolution in the YAR.

It was met at the airport by G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

Muhammad 'Abd al-'Uthman, YAR ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

East Europe

Tolstykh Confers With Polish Premier, Deputy

PM061043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Z. Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, received B. L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the

USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who is in Poland in connection with the Soviet Science and Technology Days, in Warsaw 2 October. The meeting discussed the progress in implementing the Long-term Comprehensive Soviet-Polish Program for Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the context of the entire range of questions of bilateral cooperation.

Talks were also held between B. L. Tolstykh and Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Science and Technology Committee, on questions of further expanding and improving the effectiveness of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland, on the basis of which a protocol was signed.

Voss Meets With Poland's Maciejewski 2 Oct

PM061037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] A. E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, met with J. Maciejewski, chairman of the Polish Parliamentary Group, 2 October. Questions on the further development of bilateral interparliamentary contacts were discussed.

Voronov-Led CPSU Delegation in Poland

PM052025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Y. P. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, which familiarized itself with the experience of the PZPR's work in the cultural sphere, was in Poland 28 September through 3 October in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the PZPR.

The delegation was received by A. Wasilewski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

West Europe

Further on Koivisto Visit to USSR

Arrives 5 Oct

LD051227 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Mauno Koivisto and his wife were welcomed at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, with his wife, as well as Nikolay Talyzin, an alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and a first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Met by Gromyko, Talyzin

LD051338 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto arrived an hour ago on his state visit to the Soviet Union. President and Madame Koivisto were received at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport by Soviet President Andrey Gromyko and his wife, and Deputy Premier Nikolay Talyzin.

From the airport, the president and his party went to the Kremlin, where the Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev will receive them. Afterwards, President and Madame Koivisto will meet the heads of the foreign diplomatic missions in Moscow and take part in a reception at the Finnish Embassy, where they will meet members of the Finnish community.

The first day of the president's visit will end with a dinner given by Finland's ambassador in Moscow, Aarno Karhilo. Official talks on the visit are on the agenda for tomorrow.

Welcomed by Gorbachev

LD051356 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—A welcome ceremony for President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland took place in the St. George's Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace today.

The Finnish president and his wife were warmly greeted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife.

Mauno Koivisto arrived in the Soviet capital on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

PRAVDA Profile

PM051405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Toward the Visit of President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland to the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland is arriving in the Soviet Union with his wife today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership. [passage omitted]

M. Koivisto is consistently continuing Finland's peace-loving foreign policy line, a policy of developing relations of good-neighborliness with the Soviet Union, shaped in recent decades on the basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

M. Koivisto has paid repeated visits to the Soviet Union, with an official visit in 1983. In September 1985, M. Koivisto met with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Both sides then confirmed their intention to build their cooperation on long-term, principled factors, ensuring the immutability of the policy of friendship and trust between our countries.

Cordially greeting the president of the Republic of Finland and, through him, the friendly people of Finland, Soviet people are confident M. Koivisto's official visit to the Soviet Union will be important to the strengthening of relations between the USSR and Finland for the good of both countries, in the interests of creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security.

Discusses Bilateral Relations

LD060937 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Excerpt] In the Kremlin a meeting has begun between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, and President Mauno Koivisto of Finland. The Finnish head of state arrived in this country for an official visit on Monday at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

The two leaders are discussing issues of further developing bilateral relations and more important problems of our times, primarily nuclear disarmament and strengthening security on the European continent, and the initiatives put forward by the USSR and Finland. [passage omitted]

USSR, Finland Cooperate in Space Research

LD060235 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 5 Oct

[Text] Helsinki, 5 Oct (TASS) — The first scientific research instruments designed to study outer space have been developed in Finland in accordance with the intergovernmental agreement signed between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Finland in January 1987 on cooperation in the area of the peaceful study and use of outer space.

Finnish scientists are to take part in two space projects. With the help of measuring instruments installed on Soviet space equipment, research will be conducted on the solar wind enroute to Mars and the atmosphere of that planet. The second project covers study of Phobos, a satellite of Mars.

To put the first project into effect, a special spectometer has been developed, permitting research into the solar wind on the level of quantam measurement of the magnetic field and study of the composition of the atmosphere.

A microcomputer built within the framework of another program will permit various preflight tests of Soviet on-board equipment and during the flight it will transmit scientific data about Phobos to earth.

Norway's Holst on Gorbachev Proposal

LD051340 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Oslo October 5 TASS—Norwegian Defense Minister Johan Jorgen Holst has described Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals in Murmansk as an important signal which should be considered seriously in the West.

Speaking in an interview with the Norwegian newspaper *Arbeiderbladet*, he said the proposals made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the Arctic port were of special interest to Norway which held an important geographical position in the north of Europe.

Holst called for carefully studying all proposals made by the Soviet leader for limits on naval activity in the north and for greater stability in the region.

Cyprus President Meets Soviet Special Envoy

LD052005 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1950 GMT 5 Oct

[Text] Nicosia, 5 October. (TASS)—Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou, today received Igor Andropov, special envoy of the Soviet leadership and ambassador at large of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is here on a visit. The Soviet side provided detailed clarifications on the nature of the accords reached in the course of the recent Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington and the concept of global system of international peace and security, forwarded by the socialist countries and developed in Mikhail Gorbachev's article "Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World."

Other issues of mutual interest, including the Cypriot problem, were touched upon in the course of the meeting.

Further on Turkish Governors Delegation

Meets with Vorotnikov

PM061035 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Second Edition

[TASS report: "Conversation at RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 2 October V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation of governors of Turkish provinces which is visiting our country at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

During the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, it was noted that the good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey, initiated by V.I. Lenin and Kemal Ataturk, are developing in the two states' interests and are becoming multufaceted in character.

V.I. Vorotnikov familiarized the guests with the process of restructuring taking place in our country and with the economic and social development of the RSFSR.

Special attention was devoted to the Soviet peace initiatives of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted they are aimed at safeguarding international security, creating an atmosphere of trust, and developing cooperation among states.

Both sides expressed the confidence the visit to the Soviet Union by the governors of Turkey's largest provinces will promote the further broadening of Soviet-Turkish ties.

Taking part in the conversation were L.A. Gorshkov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V.M. Vinogradov, RSFSR foreign minister; other officials; and Oktay Cankardes, Turkish ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day a luncheon was given in the guests' honor on behalf of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The delegation visited the Zvezdnyy Gorodok space center.

Turkey Cancels Showing of TV Series 'Amerika'

PM050930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Stepanov report: "Last-minute Change of Mind"]

[Text] Ankara, 2 Oct—Yesterday, according to the program published earlier, Turkish television was to begin showing the TV series "Amerika." This serial was described even in the United States as immoral, inflammatory, and whipping up hatred toward the USSR.

Under a recommendation of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, local television canceled the screening. The press here, noting the showing of the American TV serial has begun in several West European countries (in particular Italy), assessed the cancelation as a gesture of good will to the northern neighbor.

Tolkunov Receives Bundestag Delegation

PM061041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, received a delegation of FRG Bundestag deputies from the Christian Democratic Union headed by W. Wimmer, in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The FRG guests' attention was drawn to the ideas in M.S. Gorbachev's article "Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World." The usefulness of an all-European dialogue with the participation of the most varied sociopolitical forces, including Christian Democrats, promoting the joint development of constructive approaches to safeguarding international security in Europe and worldwide, was stressed.

The meeting participants advocated practically implementing the Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, reducing military confrontation on the European Continent, deepening trust and mutual understanding between East and West, and implementing all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The FRG politicians showed great interest in questions about restructuring all aspects of Soviet society's life and further developing and deepening democracy and glasnost.

Further on FRG Ships in Mediterrenean

FRG 'Yielding' to Pressure

LD052016 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 5 TASS—The West German Government, yielding to Washington's pressure, has agreed to dispatch its naval ships to the Mediterranean to replace vessels of the United States and other NATO countries that had been sent to the Persian Gulf, the West German Magazine *Der Spiegel* reported today.

Although a spokesman for the West German Defense Ministry refused to confirm the report, he admitted that the West German Naval support ship *Saar* and the mine-sweeper Weilheim were currently in the Mediterranean. The ships were taking part in a NATO naval exercise.

According to the spokesman, the question of what could be the Bundesmarine's contribution to the effort applied by the North Atlantic alliance was being considered in NATO, now building up its might in the Persian Gulf.

The constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany prohibits the sending of West German Armed Forces into regions outside NATO's operations zone.

Hermann Scheer, an SPD expert on disarmament issues, said that the safety of merchant shipping in the Persian Gulf should be ensured not by the buildup of NATO's naval forces in that region but by the dispatch of U.N. maritime units.

TASS Commentator on Move

LD052241 Moscow TASS in English 2201 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—TASS commentator Lev Aksyonov writes:

The West German *Der Spiegel* magazine has reported that the government of the Federal Republic agreed to send its combatant ships to the Mediterranean. The purpose of the step is to take the place of the United States' and other NATO countries' naval ships which are being transferred to the Persian Gulf.

Only a couple of weeks ago, under U.S. pressure, Bonn had decided to place the depot ship *Saar* of the Bundeswehr's Navy under the command of the NATO permanent naval task force in the English Channel area. At that time that had been done to "release" the Belgian ship *Zinnia*, which set the course towards the Persian Gulf to support NATO's mine-clearing operations.

This time a "show of the West German Flag" in the Mediterranean, one of the most "sensitive spots" of the world, has been planned.

The build-up of the FRG's military presence in the Mediterranean, which is quite close to the Persian Gulf, by no means promotes relaxation of tension in the region.

Noteworthy is also something else: The dispatch of the naval ships of the Bundeswehr again attracts attention to Bonn's growing militarist ambitions.

Judging by everything, some people on the Rhine think it is not enough to have one of NATO's largest land armies. This time they are also in favor of a fnaval presence thousands of miles away from Flensburg and Bremen.

But there is every indication that memory fails such strategists: The Federal Republic of Germany enjoyed a high international prestige in the first helf of the 1970s, when the course towards detente and cooperation was determining in its foreign policy. A militarist build-up has never yielded good fruit.

PRAVDA Reports Bush Visit to Paris

PM060911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "G. Bush Trip"]

[Text] Paris, 1 Oct—The French Government welcomes the results reached by the USSR and the United States at the disarmament talks, French Prime Minister J. Chirac stated. Speaking at a press conference held here on the occasion of the visit to Paris by U.S. Vice President G. Bush, he also pointed up the need to reach an accord on reducing U.S. and Soviet strategic arsenals and solving the problems of conventional and chemical arms. In his opinion, progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks "must not force France to give up strengthening its own nuclear forces."

G. Bush stressed the United States does not intend to examine the question of French and British nuclear forces at the talks with the Soviet Union. Dwelling on the Soviet-U.S. accords concerning the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, G. Bush said the agreement being elaborated was good.

Today the U.S. vice president met with French President F. Mitterrand. As the president's office reported, during the talks the sides paid most attention to problems with the Soviet-U.S. accord on eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. F. Mitterrand again voiced his approval of this accord.

Chirac Opposes Nuclear Disarmament in Europe

LD051731 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 5 Oct 87

["Chirac Against Nuclear Disarmament in Europe"—TASS headline]

[Text] Paris October 5 TASS—French Head of Government Jacques Chirac has analyzed his country's military policy in an interview with the French weekly *Le Point*.

He stressed the positive aspects of the Soviet-U.S. understanding in principle to abolish intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, but he also tried to belittle the significance of that Soviet-American step, claiming "it is nuclear deterrence strategy that has made it possible to ensure peace in Europe in the post-war period."

Chirac admitted he had been and remained opposed to eliminating shorter-range missiles from Europe. But after his country's allies had approved the "double-zero option," he had considered that decision because he was guided by the principles of "European solidarity," the French premier said.

He objected to the destruction of European-based nuclear arms with a range of under 500 kilometers and said Western countries should not take any steps leading to a revision of the nuclear deterrence strategy.

After repeating the most important disarmament problem was cutting the strategic nuclear arsenals of none other than the Soviet Union and the United States, Chirac reaffirmed France intended to abide by its program for modernizing its nuclear forces.

The French head of government stressed Paris was prepared to actively facilitate resolving the problem of conventional arms in Europe to make sure on-going negotiations would make it possible to outline specific plans as early as next year.

Ryzhkov Meets French Businessmen 5 Oct

LD051620 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov today received a delegation of French businessmen led by Francois Perigot, chairman of the National Council of French Employers.

During the conversation held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on the current state of Soviet-French relations in various areas.

Ryzhkov emphasized the Soviet Union firmly intended to continue its policy of all-round cooperation with France, viewed in Moscow as a major factor to improving the political climate in Europe and the world. This was convincingly confirmed at the recent meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with representatives of the French public.

It was noted international economic cooperation was an integral element of the comprehensive system of international security; it strengthened the material basis of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems.

During the conversation it was observed the restructuring of the Soviet Union's national economy, including perfection of foreign economic ties, opened good prospects for broadening mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

Reciprocal efforts were required, as well as the French side's readiness to broaden equitable and mutually beneficial ties and lift discriminatory restrictions and other obstacles.

Representatives of the National Council of French Employers, expressing the interest of their country's business community in more actively developing Soviet-French cooperation, made several remarks about solving practical issues of bilateral economic relations, including assistance in using new forms of business relations and involvement in cooperation of big, medium-bracket, and small firms.

Both sides hope a new mode of thinking in politics and economics, reflecting the realities of the contemporary world, would make it possible to raise Soviet-French cooperation to a higher level.

The meeting was attended by deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Kamentsev and Ivan Silayev, USSR Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Yulik Vorontsov, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Yevgeniy Pitovranov, and France's ambassador to the USSR, Yves Pagniez.

Italian Reactions to INF Accord Cited

PM051130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Miroshnik report: "Optimists and Pessimists: What People in Italy Think About the Soviet-American Accords on the Elimination of Two Classes of Missiles"]

[Text] Rome, October—"Of course, we are still very far from general nuclear disarmament," a Rome newspaper wrote the day after the results of the Soviet foreign minister's talks in Washington became known. "However, for the first time the decision is being taken to eliminate a whole class of nuclear weapons concentrated primarily in Europe, constituting a danger to the continent where we live. For us Italians, this means the disappearance of the missiles and base at Comiso."

For Italians, the missile question is connected with the little Sicilian town Comiso, transformed 3 years ago, as the writer Gesualdo Bufalino put it, from a "peaceful backwater" to an Americanized "cruise missile city." It was here, in accordance with NATO Plans, they began to site the 112 American cruise missiles earmarked for Italy. The majority of them have already been delivered to the base, or rather, its surroundings: Powerful transporters regularly move the launchers from place to place to prevent a potential enemy from making a targeted strike against the missiles.

On the day the news came from the U.S. capital about the Soviet-American accord in principle on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, many newspapers here sent their correspondents to Comiso. Their up-to-the-minute reports said the same thing: The vast majority of the inhabitants, even though they did not yet entirely believe what the radio and television had reported, made no secret of their joy. Those who regret parting with the 3,000 American servicemen leaving Comiso after the missiles were so few in number they were mentioned by name: The chairman of the local branch of the confederation of businessmen lamented the fate of the apartments rented to the "guests" from across the ocean, and the owners of video and second-hand car stores grieved over the flourishing business they had established. The opinion of the majority was willingly

expressed to the journalists, in the absence of the mayor, by his deputy: "We will stop living with missiles in our back yards. For Comiso, this means liberation: We will no longer be a target for a retaliatory strike, and we will not be the spearhead of aggressive policy toward other countries."

This enthusiasm over the accord in principle between the USSR and the United States was characteristic not only of the inhabitants of the small Sicilian town. In the first moments even the capital's journalists, who have seen it all, gave way to the universal enthusiasm. The major Rome newspaper *La Repubblica* printed a huge headline across the whole of its first page on 19 September: "The Job Is Done, Peace Begins."

In the country's political circles, the reaction was practically unanimous. One of the first to comment on the news was Foreign Minister G. Andreotti. "The morning after the Reykjavik meeting," he told journalists, "we were the first to telephone President Reagan to ask him to continue to seek an agreement. If I am particularly pleased today, it is because the line of dialogue has become established, which we have always worked for." The leaders of the leading parties in the ruling five-party coalition gave positive assessments of the accord.

It must be said, however, if there is anyone who is entitled to remember the past with pride, it is the Italian Communists, who from the first came out against the siting of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, insisting it is necessary first to use every opportunity for talks and to achieve an agreement. "Those who wanted and accepted the siting of missiles in Comiso and in Western Europe are now trying to 'save face' by claiming the Soviet Union was wise to accept the 'zero-option,' while we were supposedly wrong to oppose the siting of the missiles and to make our contribution to the powerful peace movement of recent years," PCI [Italian Communist Party] Secretary General A. Natta said, speaking at the festival of the newspaper *L'Unita*. "But the facts indicate the reverse: This movement, this struggle against the arms race in West and East was sacred and exerted its influence. Without it, it would have been more difficult to attain the possibility perceived today for removing the missiles both from Comiso and from the whole of Europe."

In the first instance, unlike other NATO countries, virtually nothing was heard from the opponents of the elimination of medium-range missiles in Italy. But they were not slow to raise their voices when the time came for more tranquil and detailed analysis of the immediate future, which could promise Europe and certain European states liberation from some existing nuclear weapons. These questions are being discussed actively in various Italian publications— not at the political level so much as at the level of experts actively influencing both public opinion and political circles.

There is room for sober assessments here as well. G. Melega, in the weekly *L'Espresso*, noting after eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, NATO would still have on European territory 4,500 nuclear charges of various types, of which about 500 are sited in Italy, concludes the signing of a Soviet-American agreement would have positive consequences in military, dipplomatic, economic, and social terms. In his opinion it would give a new boost to the initiatives on reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe and the ideas for creating nuclear-free zones here, and new prospects would be opened up for the development of East-West trade and economic ties. An agreement, G. Melega believes, could promote creating a more stable climate of cooperation, in which it would be easier to resolve international humanitarian problems.

At the same time a completely different note was struck, for instance, by the press articles by two retired generals—the notorious L. Calligaris, who has long been "sharpening his knife" on all those who support withdrawing the missiles, and U. Cappuzzo, former chief of staff of the ground forces, in June elected senator from the Christian Democratic Party. The former claims after the medium-range and operational-tactical missiles are removed, the "threat" to Western Europe from the Soviet Union will not be reduced by one iota: The USSR, he says, has so many strategic missiles it would cost nothing to reorient some of them "in a different direction." Acknowledging in the present circumstances the "zero-option" is best, L. Calligaris believes it should be approached not by the direct route but by a "roundabout" (and unrealistic) route of conducting talks on the simultaneous reduction of all types of nuclear arms—strategic, medium-range, and tactical, as well as conventional arms. After eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, the NATO doctrine of "flexible response" will become totally inflexible, and the ideas of creating a "European defense" are unpromising, since there is no new doctrine. The British and French nuclear forces cannot replace the American forces, of which "only" 4,500 charges will remain, and by no means top-quality ones.

Against the background of his former colleague's impenetrable pessimism, Senator General U. Cappuzzo looks more cheerful: In his opinion, if anything can make the Soviet Union accept an accord, it is the West's acting "from a position of strength." The withdrawal of American nuclear missiles could mean that the United States, in the event of an attack on Western Europe, will not want to defend it because it will have nothing of "its own" left there—neither missiles nor servicing personnel. "The present agreement," Cappuzzo states, "is only the start of a delicate transitional phase, the most unstable in the nuclear era, a phase in which, to maintain equilibrium, NATO and Europe must provide themselves with conventional arms such that their density and might are at least three times the present level." Italy, in his opinion, must sharply increase its military budget.

"It is absurd that in the face of an agreement on such a scale people keep talking about a deteriorating situation, about a Western Europe more subject than before to the dangers of an attack from the East," G. Napolitano, member of the PCI Directorate and Secretariat, stressed in an interview in the weekly *L'Espresso*, commenting on remarks of this kind. "Over many years the goal of dismantling Soviet missiles was presented as highly desirable to eliminate the imbalance in favor of the Warsaw Pact. When an agreement is reached, they sound the alarm."

If you look at the problem of the "defense" of Western Europe from the military viewpoint, neither the Anglo-French nuclear potential, nor an extra 10 divisions, nor the 75 billion dollars which, according to preliminary calculations, the NATO countries would need to spend on modernizing and building up conventional arms, would be enough, says another PCI Directorate member, A. Rubbi, chief of the Central Committee International Department, who wrote an analytical article in the newspaper *L'Unita*. "The whole of Europe, not just our part of it, will be saved," he writes, "if its future is entrusted not to military strength, but to the strength of accords, mutual trust, and political cooperation." A. Rubbi concludes it is simply a matter of seizing the exceptional opportunities offered by the emerging trend— acting with conviction and resolve to transform this trend into a long-term, irreversible factor in the policy of phased disarmament, and the resolution of regional conflicts through talks, the policy of detente and international cooperation.

Portugal's Soares on Impending Treaty

LD051552 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Oct 87

[from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Summary] Correspondent V. Anikin reports from the Portuguese town of Evora, where a meeting took place of representatives from the UN historic towns, showing the sights of the town. A delegation from Suzdal was also at the meeting, and Mario Soares, president of the Portuguese Republic, attended the opening of the meeting, which concluded with an appeal for nuclear disarmament.

"The Portuguese President, Mario Soares, gave a brief interview to Soviet Television.

"[Anikin] Mr President, how did you receive the announcement a Soviet-U.S. treaty would be signed soon?

"[Soares in Portuguese with superimposed Russian translation] When leading powers sit at the negotiating table and discuss problems in a peaceful dialogue, we are all pleased. As a rule, this leads to positive steps toward universal peace. Everything they are doing toward this end is useful and necessary because there is no alternative to peace."

Tolkunov-Led Delegation Leaves for Brussels

LD061014 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 06 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS-A delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation left Moscow for Brussels and Strasbourg today at the invitation of the socialist group of the Europarliament.

The delegation is led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

Other members of the delegation include deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Valeriy Bykov, Aleksey Yeliseyev, Georgiy Zhukov and Vladimir Stepanov.

UK Expands Maritime Territorial Waters

LD051959 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] London October 5 TASS—Great Britain has expanded the zone of its territorial waters from three nautical miles to 12, bringing it in line with international standards, the Foreign Office announced today.

The decision, approved by the British Parliament earlier this year, entered into force on October 1.

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, the measure expanded the legal powers of customs and coastguard services in combating drug traficking, pollution of the Coastal waters, and terrorism.

Latin America & Caribbean

Further on Shevardnadze South America Visit

Arrives in Uruguay

LD051710 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Oct (TASS)—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of Foreign affairs, arrived here on an official visit today at the invitation of the Uruguayan Government. He was welcomed at the airport by the Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias and other officials.

Eduard Shevardnadze made the following statement on arrival: "Arriving in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay on my first official visit, we would like to say that to the Soviet people your country is an old and a good friend. We have always highly appraised the independence of its

activities in the development of relations with the Soviet Union. It has never glanced back at others, and never stood aside waiting for someone else to take the first step to meet us.

"It is possible to cite a number of examples where Uruguay has been the first to act in relation to our country. For example, one cannot fail to recall that she was the first nation in South America to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

"We are gladdened by the fact that, despite certain interruptions and setbacks in contacts, we have been able to travel a long path together and to travel it with dignity, showing respect for one another and at the same time safely protecting our common political and spiritual aspirations.

"Our relations had a solid foundation in the past and they have a strong basis today. Mikhail Gorbachev and President Julio Maria Sanguinetti maintain regular contacts. Major aspects of world politics are becoming a subject of their correspondence.

"An active and broad exchange of opinions at various levels is being maintained between the Soviet Union and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. I will be very pleased to continue the conversation I had with my colleague Mr. Iglesias, with whom friendly businesslike relations have been established. I would also like to single out the consultations between our foreign ministries. We attach very great significance to them. They are proceeding according to a mutually agreed schedule. Their role will undoubtedly grow in connection with the discussion at the United Nations on the setting up of an all-embracing system of international peace and security.

"Recognizing Uruguay's high prestige on the continent, we shall listen with great attention and interest to the opinions and assessments of the Uruguayan side. We believe that Uruguayan diplomacy is noted for its creative principles, its high degree of professionalism, its fine innovative sense and its creativity. A knowledge of the limits of what is practically possible is a principal factor of diplomacy.

"Apart from matters of big business and policy, our visit to your country will also have another, and perhaps no less important, purpose: to voice our sincere affection for a people whom we respect and with whom we live in harmony on this planet.

"I would like to take this opportunity to convey best wishes to citizens of Montevideo and to all the people of Uruguay."

Talks With Sanguinetti

LD060444 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0318 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Oct (TASS)—E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR minister of foreign Affairs, who is here on an official visit, met J. M. Sanguinetti, president of Uruguay, on Monday.

E.A. Shevardnadze gave the president a personal message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and conveyed good wishes on behalf of the whole Soviet leadership. In the Soviet Union, the USSR foreign minister stressed, people have a deep respect for the Uruguayan people; they remember that Uruguay was the first country in South America to establish diplomatic relations with our country.

During a conversation which took place in an atmosphere of frankness [otkrovennost] and goodwill, it was noted that exchanges of opinions on the level of the highest leaders of the two countries on the most important problems of international life are creating a good basis for an expansion of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Uruguay in the interests of peace and international security.

Coinciding points of view were expressed concerning the fact that in present-day international relations the factor of the interdependence and integrity of the world is acquiring fundamental significance. In that connection, E.A. Shevardnadze noted that in order to survive in the nuclear and space age, mankind must, through the joint efforts of all states and peoples, build a worldwide home, in which the security of all is the pledge of the security of each. It is possible to build such a home only with mortar that does not contain a nuclear component.

Broad mutual understanding and a proximity of positions were manifested during the examination of disarmament problems. The USSR and Uruguay are in favor of the elimination of all nuclear arsenals, the prevention of the militarization of space, ending nuclear tests, the destruction of chemical weapons, and the implementation of measures for reducing conventional weapons.

J.M. Sanguinetti warmly welcomed the achievement of a Soviet-U.S. accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. He also noted that the implementation of the Soviet proposals on the creation of a nuclear-free, nonviolent world would mark the beginning of a new stage in the life of humanity, characterized by trust and cooperation.

In his turn, E.A. Shevardnadze said that an agreement on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles must become the prologue for real disarmament in other areas as well; these include a reduction in strategic offensive weapons, a lowering of the level of

confrontation between the military and political alliances, the complete destruction of stocks of chemical weapons, and keeping space free of any armaments. Progress here, however, will depend to a great extent on the efforts of all the peace-loving states, including Uruguay, which enjoys deserved authority on the international scene.

During an exchange of views on other issues, mutual understanding was confirmed regarding the possibility of settling crisis situations in various regions of the world based on principles that are fair and mutually acceptable to all the interested sides. In that context it was noted that the Contadora mechanism for a peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America without outside interference and without the imposition of one-sided solutions demonstrated convincingly its viability and produced encouraging results. The sides expressed support for the agreements reached in Guatemala and stated their readiness to assist efforts to put them into practice.

There was a detailed examination of issues connected with the formation of a structure of international economic security and a new, fair economic order. In that connection it was emphasized that only through disarmament is it possible to release the necessary resources for the solution of the most acute economic problems that many countries face.

The sides noted with satisfaction that thanks to joint efforts Soviet-Uruguayan relations have been developing in recent years in an upward trend. They are built on complete equality, mutual respect, trust, and mutual consideration of interests, which opens up favorable prospects for them in various fields.

On the same day talks started between E.A. Shevardnadze and E.V. Iglesias, the Uruguayan minister of foreign affairs.

Cuban, Soviet Economies, Labor Compared

PA021650 Moscow in Spanish to Cuba 0244 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Report by correspondent Petr Poldenkov]

[Text] I believe you are all familiar now with the word perestroyka, which means restructuring. That is what the process of changes currently taking place in our country is called. Everything is being changed in our country, and this primarily includes the economy. One of the tasks before us consists in intensifying production. What is being done ? Many enterprises, for example, began instituting several work shifts. Using the same equipment, the workers are trying to produce even more. Entire branches are using intensive methods of organizing production. The transportation sector is very familiar with the experiences of the [word indistinct] railroads, where—with less workers, but with automation, mechanization, and new methods—the same amount of work is being done, and sometimes even more. Now, concerning the intensification of production. I have heard the same words in your country—in other words, in Cuba.

Together with my Cuban journalist colleagues, I visited the citric project in Matanzas Province. One of the project leaders, (Augusto Abreu), spoke about the outlook of the program and emphasized that they are intensifying production.

[Begin recording] [(Abreu)] Right now, we are continuing to develop our production, and [words indistinct]. We are seriously working on the second stage, trying to [word indistinct] the 80,000 hectares of the project. We are developing at a rate of 1,500 hectares per year. We are working very seriously in everything dealing with the [words indistinct] in the plantations to increase [words indistinct] and to fulfill the goals we had planned, amounting to 500,000 tons by the end of this 5-year plan.

[Question] How do you intensify your production?

[(Abreu)] We use several methods. The first one to achieve the [words indistinct] required by the crop, maintain very clean areas, and improve the irrigation program. We have worked previously and are still working to develop more productive citric plants. We are also working on regulating [words indistinct] to increase production in that way. We feel that we must reach the end of this 5-year plan with a production of 15-18 metric tons per hectare. [end recording]

(Augusto Abreu) has just referred to the citric project. The composition of the Soviet and Cuban economies is different. They have their specifics characteristics, but, as you yourselves, dear listeners, have just been convinced, there is a common characteristic in their future development: intensification. That is the result of the general process of passing from the methods applied until sometime ago to the intensive methods of today. That is the way our countries—the USSR and Cuba—view the reserves and growth of their socialist economies.

National Dialogue Commences in Nicaragua

LD052042 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Managua October 5 TASS—TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega urged the political forces of the country to promote the implementation of the Guatemala agreement on the establishment of durable peace in Central America. Speaking at the ceremony of the opening of a national dialogue between the government and political parties of Nicaragua, he emphasised the need for consolidating national unity in the struggle against the United States criminal aggression and in the effort to normalise the situation in the

country. Representatives of political parties have a serious responsibility for the results of the dialogue which must become an effective instrument of peaceful settlement of the regional crisis, the Nicaraguan leader said.

Daniel Ortega stated that member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation front, president of the Republic's National Assembly Carlos Nunez would represent the Nicaraguan Government at the talks with the opposition.

Peru's Garcia on Government Performance

PA030454 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Report on "Part Two" of interview with Peruvian President Alan Garcia by unidentified Soviet journalists on 17 September—place not given]

[Text] Asked to make an assessment of his 2 years in office, the Peruvian president said:

[Begin recording] I believe [words indistinct] in everything that we wanted, and we have not been able to do all we wanted. In the international sphere, I believe today Peru is independent and sovereign. Although it is a poor country, it has its own position on the foreign debt: It has decided to reduce its payments.

Peru does not follow any international (?instructions) in economic policy. Its position on Nicaragua is that of defending Latin America and Latin American sovereignty. Peru is more independent today than it was 2 years ago.

Second, in the economic area, we no longer adhere to IMF prescriptions. We believe the state should control its economy. It should control interest rates and the food the population consumes, and in this way the state can make the country's internal production function better.

This economic policy [words indistinct] has given us good results in the past 2 years, because we have grown more than in the last 25 years, when we followed the IMF's rules.

Third, we have advanced greatly, although much remains to be done to ensure the state identifies with Peru's true majorities. The state formerly belonged to the capital of the republic. The state formerly belonged to the industrialist or oligarchic groups. Now, the state, despite its poverty, must reach out to the peasant communities, the Indian groups, and the millions of Peruvians who still have no access to conveniences. The state must reach out to the unemployed in the cities. The state has to organize those social groups by establishing direct links with them.

We have democratized the state to some extent. Almost one-third of the [word indistinct] loans that were given were interest-free. We have gradually been (?eliminating) the concept of interest, which is a capitalist concept.

We have now begun a revolution of social justice. With a system that is more independent internationally, we have developed the country economically, we have democratized the state. What we want to do now is prevent a small group from exercising increasing control because they own the banks, from using the banks as an instrument, and from using savings deposited in the banks for the benefit of the larger agrarian enterprises. That is why we have decided to nationalize the banks, putting them into the hands of the state.

These are the four objectives we have met, but we have not realized them fully. However, we have a more ambitious goal, which is to achieve Latin American unity. This would make Peru (?an example) for the Latin American peoples by demonstrating a country can face up to the capitalist system and how much better all the Latin American countries could confront it together, as a single continent. [end recording]

Dominican Liberation Party Delegation Visits

PM041413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation of the Dominican Liberation Party headed by its leader—J.G. Bosch, a prominent public and political figure in the Dominican Republic and a former president of the country—visited the USSR 22 through 28 September at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Latin America.

The delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior by the Kremlin Wall. It was received at the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Foreign Trade Ministry, the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Latin America, and a number of public organizations.

The guests visited Leningrad.

Support for Chilean General Strike 7 Oct

PY040147 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] A warm salute to Chile 5 days before the general strike. The feeling of a general strike is in the air. This has been said by old people on the streets, the population in their hunger march, the food workers labor union during their national assembly, four labor unions with subcontracts at the El Teniente cooper mine, 9,000

workers under subcontracts at the copper mine in Chuquicamata, and students, teachers and workers from (El Aquiles). Various social and political sectors have made similar statements. The entire country is saying: On with the strike.

Exiles, particularly those in Europe and Latin America, are staging demonstrations in support of the strike. A series of actions in support of teachers, workers, and students on strike at the University of Chile have also been announced. This action is directed at international organizations such as the UN and the OAS, demanding their intervention on behalf of a number of young people who remain under arrest in Chile; denouncing the disappearance of a dozen people; and demanding the release of Alejandro Yanez, former vice president of the Democratic Youth World Federation and former president of the Technical University Student Federation, who is being held in a Santiago prison.

Television stations, newspapers, and radio stations throughout the world are reporting on the National Workers Command's call for a general strike on 7 October.

Everywhere in the world, particularly in Italy and Argentina, headlines are made by the appearance in Chile of former Communist Party Deputy Luis Guastavino and his flash appearances at rallies, assemblies, and forums in support of the democratic struggle of the Chilean people to end Pinochet's dictatorship.

Political & Social

Gorbachev's Final Day in Murmansk Reported

PM060937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Special correspondents A. Druzhenko and A. Yezhelev report: "Seeing Tomorrow. M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Murmansk Oblast"]

[Excerpts] The final day of M.S. Gorbachev's trip around Murmansk territory began with a visit to the "Arktikmorneftegazrazvedka" Production Association. [passage omitted]

Its task is to find offshore deposits and determine the resources of natural fuel and the potential for its industrial extraction. Let us add: economically justified extraction. For there is already foreign experience of obtaining quite cheap oil from below the sea bed—above all the experience of the Norwegians and the British, who not only satisfy their own requirements in this respect but also export oil at prices lower than those of Middle Eastern oil.

In creating a new power engineering subsector in our country it is, of course, necessary from the outset to clearly aim for economic expediency and consequently for well-conceived and thrifty management. Economic accountability [khozraschet] is also cadres' responsibility. This also applies, of course, to the "Arktikmorneftegazrazvedka" Production Association. The state, M.S. Gorbachev pointed out, is today proceeding to invest huge funds in work on the shelf. It is necessary for this expenditure to be justified tomorrow and for the people's money to give the country real economic benefit. That is, the labor of each worker and also of the association as a whole must be assessed by the end result. [passage omitted]

In the course of the conversation M.S. Gorbachev stressed the exceptional importance of the problem of developing the continental shelf from the viewpoint both of the immediate and the distant future. But, indisputably, everything is tied up with the way in which we learn to make use of sea and ocean resources, including fuel raw materials. The task involves studying the shelf well, being prepared to make it serve the national economy, creating Soviet equipment and new-standard technology capable of working in extreme conditions, and finally—the most important element—training cadres and providing them with everything necessary for normal work and leisure. In a word it is a question, as was pointed out at the meeting, of creating a fundamental system of coexistence between the environment, technology, and man taking into consideration the features of the Far North.

After the meeting in the association M.S. Gorbachev visited Severomorsk—the northerners' city of naval glory. [passage omitted]

During his visit to the Red Banner Northern Fleet M.S. Gorbachev looked round the newest warships, equipped with the latest word in equipment, and chatted with seamen and officers. "What's morale like?" Mikhail Sergeyevich asked, addressing seamen from the destroyer *Otlichnyy*, where representatives of 12 of our motherland's nationalities serve. As if to confirm the ship's militarily exact name, a young voice rang out in response: "Otlichno" ["Excellent"]. "We are relying on you," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary remarked. These words sum up as it were the essence of his meeting with the men of Severomorsk.

"The likely opponent does not have comparable submarines." This sentence which speaks volumes was voiced during a review of modern combat equipment called upon to guard our water borders. What great responsibility, what important competence, constant readiness, and discipline is required from everyone—from seaman to the admiral—to whom this unique equipment is entrusted, the fruit of the selflessness of our workers, engineers, designers, and scientists! Thanks to their efforts the men of Severomorsk, like all naval seamen, can successfully resolve the tasks facing them. [passage omitted]

Comparison of Gorbachev Murmansk Speech

Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 2 October 1987 carries in its Second Edition on pages 1-3 the unattributed "Speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev." Comparison with the Moscow Television version published on pp 27-42 of the 2 October Soviet Union *Daily Report* reveals—minor style and translation differences aside—the following variations and clarifications:

Throughout *Pravda* omits applause notations and has "khozyaystvennyy raschet" or "khozraschet" where TV version uses "financial autonomy";

Page 29, column two, last paragraph, second sentence, *Pravda* reads ...of their lives through restructuring. For that... (substituting "through" for "for");

Page 31, column one, first paragraph, third sentence, *Pravda* reads ...strengthening discipline and organization by increasingly firmly... (substituting "organization" for "responsibility");

Same page and column, third paragraph, second sentence, *Pravda* reads ...this is all very important now when we... (substituting "very important" for "inadmissible");

Page 32, column two, first paragraph, ninth sentence, *Pravda* reads ...who are unhappy. Things said about the government by people queuing for the demon drink do reach us. We know this. But in some areas they cannot stand the pressure. It doesn't matter, we expected it. However, the the bulk of the people are definitely in favor of sobriety. If we falter... (picking up last sentence and rewording);

Page 33, column two, first paragraph, penultimate sentence, *Pravda* reads ...It is a normal process. It helps... (supplying "normal");

Page 34, column one, first paragraph, last sentence, *Pravda* reads ...as a football.

And so much is thrown away. Or take another example. Women's boots cost R120-130, and 62 kg of meat, which represents average per capita consumption these days, cost the same, that is, annual meat consumption is equivalent to the cost of a pair of boots. This is the kind of situation that arises. So no one economizes and no one has a careful... (picking up next paragraph, last sentence and rewording);

Next paragraph, fifth sentence, *Pravda* reads ...other developed countries, I will cite the following examples. Let us take products of an identical calorific value. Now look at this. If you take... (picking up antepenultimate sentence and rewording);

Same paragraph, penultimate sentence, *Pravda* reads ...more. Wheat bread. Meat, milk, and so forth present the same picture.

Since the problem exists, it must be solved. But you have to find the kind of approach that will not lower working people's living standards.

So I want to ask you a question: Are we thinking along the right lines?

[voices: "yes, they are the right lines."]

Since these questions have cropped up, I want to say it again, so that you do not get the impression that the leadership is indulging in secret machinations: no, comrades, no. It is not our way to solve economic problems by lowering working people's living standards. As I said before, all the economic tasks will be solved through better work by us all, by all the country's working people.

Here is something... (picking up page 35, column one, second paragraph and supplying *Pravda* paraphrase);

Next paragraph, second sentence, *Pravda* reads ...tackle the problem. One might have thought... (picking up same paragraph last sentence, omitting passage);

Column two, first paragraph, fourth sentence, *Pravda* reads ...combine Comrade Yermakov said: Now in conditions of economic accountability, we will only pay science... (supplying alternative wording);

Next paragraph, last sentence, *Pravda* reads ...payment is there?

Among other things... (picking up next paragraph, fifth sentence, omitting first four sentences);

Page 36, column one, first paragraph, first sentence, *Pravda* reads ...we are still inadmissibly wasteful and thriftless.... (omitting "criminally");

Column two, last paragraph, second sentence, *Pravda* reads ...it was uncomfortable for us, together with Comrade Vladimir Nikolayevich Yermakov and other comrades to have to listen to justified rebukes yesterday:... (supplying *Pravda* version of passage containing "[words indistinct]");

Page 37, column one, first paragraph, first sentence, *Pravda* reads ...Of course, comrades, all these tasks I am talking of are not simple. Decisive measures are needed, it is necessary to make better use of large-pannel housing construction capacities. It is necessary to seriously attend in the oblast to the development of the construction materials production. After all, such unique potential as is available here is hard to find. You have everything you need here. Yet cement has to be imported to Murmansk Oblast. And there is a shortage of construction materials. Production is falling at the Kildinskiy brick works which was built in 1936 because of the state of dilapidation of the fixed capital.

Is this not characteristic of the local oblast organizations' attitude to these problems, of the attitude of ministries to the solution of questions of the oblast's restructuring? After all, the enterprises here in the north come under the jurisdiction of some key ministries of ours. Are these ministries incapable of creating normal conditions for the inhabitants of this inclement region?... (supplying *Pravda* version of paragraphs one through five);

Next paragraph, first sentence, *Pravda* reads ...We will give instructions for these matters to be examined comprehensively. But I must say that the obkom and the oblispolkom will also have to act more resolutely. You can't do anything by lying down on the job....(supplying *Pravda* version of paragraph);

Next paragraph, fifth sentence, *Pravda* reads///of consumer goods, for the development of individual construction, for horticulturalists. Can this question be solved? Yes it can....(picking up penultimate sentence, supplying alternate wording;)

Next paragraph, first sentence, *Pravda* reads ...By the way, surplus resources are already... substituting "surplus" for "marketable");

Same paragraph, fifth sentence, *Pravda* reads ...the electronics industry? This will add to your potential.

I.S. Belousov, minister of the shipbuilding industry, is present here. How much of its own automation equipment and instruments does this ministry produce? Is it not possible to produce all this here? According to Igor Sergeyevich it is not, because in Murmansk you do not just pay wages but also a regional differential. What kind of talk is this?

Until now, one in four of the industrial... (picking up next paragraph, first sentence, supplying alternate version of passage);

Column two, second paragraph, second sentence, *Pravda* reads ...will not do.

The population is... (picking up next paragraph, first sentence, omitting passage);

Same paragraph, fifth sentence, *Pravda* reads ...the cooperative movement.

However, I should... (picking up next paragraph, first sentence, omitting passage);

Same paragraph, fourteenth sentence, *Pravda* reads ...vegetables from hothouses.

In the specific conditions of the north it is important to preserve and utilize what is brought here. Recall how in 1986, during storage, 40,000 tonnes of potatoes and other fruit and vegetable produce were lost, written off for cattle fodder. That, comrades, represents 22 percent of output sales.

I understand that... (picking up page 38, second paragraph, first sentence, supplying alternate version);

Same paragraph, second setence, *Pravda* reads ...of the oblast. What are the oblast and city organizations playing at? This indicates that they too are guided in their approach by the residual principle.

We are concerned about the negative trends evident in the development of the oblast's fishing industry; after all, it accounts for a substantial part of your economy. The set targets are not being met. There are many problems... (picking up next paragraph, third sentence, supplying alternate version);

Page 38, column one, fourth paragraph, third sentence, *Pravda* reads ...be resolutely removed. However, the fishermen too will have to think and act more resolutely and party organizations will have to keep an eye on these questions. And I hope that the Ministry of the Fish Industry, and Comrade Minister Kotlyar, who is also here, will do their bit.

I would say... (picking up next paragraph, first sentence, supplying alternate version);

Page 39, column one, fifth paragraph, second sentence, *Pravda* reads ...nuclear tests, and full-scale talks on this... (substituting "full-scale" for "large-scale");

Column two, fourth paragraph, first sentence, *Pravda* reads ...also heard a view that, apparently, the United States "should welcome restructuring" for it will...(adding quotation marks);

Same paragraph, third sentence, *Pravda* reads ...given to the congress and the administration. Here... (substituting "and" for "by");

Page 40, column one, first paragraph, first sentence, *Pravda* reads ...in the end: The collapse of... (omitting two sentences);

Next paragraph, first sentence, *Pravda* reads ...into account either. All the more... (picking up same paragraph, third sentence, omitting sentence).

Ligachev Addresses Conference on Culture

PM031400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee: Changing the Attitude to the Construction of Cultural Facilities"]

[Text] A conference has taken place at the CPSU Central Committee to examine progress in fulfilling CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on strengthening the material base of culture and the creative unions. Taking part were secretaries of the Communist Party central committees from a number of union repbulics, obkom secretaries, ministers, leaders of creative unions and the mass media, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee.

Speaking at the conference, Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted the significant role of culture, literature, art, and journalism in Soviet society's spiritual life. The creative intelligentsia seeks to make a worthy contribution to all spheres of the restructuring being carried out by the party and people. However, this contribution could and should be weightier. The artistic intelligentsia and creative unions and organizations must constantly be helped to improve the conditions of their activity. Yet in a number of places, including Moscow, because of the lack of proper concern for the material base of culture, great difficulties have arisen in this work, there is a lack of the necessary buildings, and some buildings need modernization and repair.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted resolutions defining concrete measures to strengthen and develop the creative unions' material and technical base and to build housing for them. It is planned to construct 85 buildings in the country, including 40 concert and philharmonic halls, and to build or modernize 25 cultural institutes, the House of Music, Central House of the Actor, Central House of the Journalist, and USSR Academy of Arts building in Moscow, and exhibition halls, production combines, and workshops in a number of cities.

The decisions adopted have been published widely in the press and received with approval by cultural figures and working people. Overall, the volume of capital investments in the development of the material base of culture in the current 5-year plan has doubled in the country compared with the previous 5-year plan.

How are the plans being carried out? Ye.K. Ligachev stressed: Where party and soviet organs, ministries and departments, economic organizations, and creative unions have approached the task responsibly and with commitment, realizing that it is in the interests of culture and the working people and the interests of the republics, krays, oblasts, and cities themselves, where, despite difficulties, the work is proceeding at a good pace, the confidence exists that what is planned will be carried out on time. The enterprising attitude to the construction of a concert complex in Vilnius and the modernization of the Tula printing plant was cited as an example. However, at many facilities for creative unions the pace of construction work is slower than planned, and in a number of places there is an outright lull, even after the lifting of bans on the construction of cultural and leisure facilities. There are many long-drawn-out construction projects in Moscow, Leningrad Oblast, the Crimea, Georgia, and Armenia.

The state of affairs regarding the construction of concert and philharmonic halls in the country is also causing serious concern. In a whole series of major cities it is planned to build such halls, because of the wishes of the public. The government gave instructions for their construction to commence this year and be completed in this 5-year plan. Yet in Chelyabinsk, for instance, the designing of the concert hall has not begun yet, while in Kazan they are still choosing the site. A year has been lost.

There was criticism at the conference of the unsatisfactory attitude to the construction of clubs and cultural institutes, especially in the Ukraine, Georgia, and the RSFSR (primarily in Pskov, Yaroslavl, and Irkutsk Oblasts, Krasnodar Kray, and the Tatar ASSR). The attention of the USSR State Committee for Architecture and design organizations was drawn to the fact that designs for cultural buildings should be modern, should take into account the achievements of architecture and construction, should accord fully with their functional purpose, and should embellish our country.

Speaking at the conference, V.G. Zakharov, USSR minister of culture, B.V. Kachura, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, I.D. Pisarev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, A.S. Tumanov, secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, V.V. Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board, V.A. Brezhnev, USSR minister of transport construction, T.N. Khrennikov, first secretary of the USSR Composers' Union Board, Ye.G. Rozanov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Architecture, Yu.S. Melentyev, RSFSR minister of culture, and N.A. Ponomarev, chairman of the USSR Artists' Union Board, reported on the concrete steps being taken to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions and eliminate the difficulties and shortcomings which still exist.

Concluding the conference, Ye.K. Ligachev noted that it is necessary resolutely to change the attitude to the construction of facilities designed to improve the conditions of the activity of creative unions and organizations. Cultural construction projects must be considered just as urgent and of the same priority as the construction of housing, schools, clinics, and hospitals.

The ministries, departments, and organizations that have been given relevant instructions should make an urgent, practical study of the state of affairs at cultural facilities, resolve questions of the financing and design of construction projects, and set deadlines. Questions of providing the planned projects with the necessary equipment should be studied particularly.

Party committees and soviet organs should exercise unflagging monitoring of the fulfillment of targets at all projects.

It is necessary to abandon everywhere, not in words, but in practice, the "leftover" principle in the planning and construction of cultural facilities, to fulfill plans on time and to a high standard, and to steadily build up a modern base for the social sphere.

Taking part in the conference were G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Yu.P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, A.G. Melnikov and Yu.A. Sklyarov, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, and Ye.V. Zaytsev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department.

Sakharov on 'Half-Measures' in Human Rights

AU050751 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Paris, Oct 5 (AFP)—Soviet dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov said in a message carried by French television early Monday that Soviet human rights policy was still made up of "half-measures."

He said that while 200 political prisoners had been released in the first months of this year, twice as many were still in "camps, prison, deportation or psychiatric hospitals."

He called for the abolition of the death penalty and the unconditional release of all prisoners of conscience.

His statements and those of six other Nobel peace prizewinners were made to mark the transfer of the ashes of Rene Cassin, the late Nobel laureate who inspired the 1948 universal declaration of human rights, to the Paris Pantheon monument.

Meiman Sees 'Some Hope' for Emigration

AU021044 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 2 (AFP)—Jewish refuznik Naum Meiman, a Soviet mathematician who has been refused permission to emigrate on secrecy grounds, said Friday he had "some hope" that his case would be settled favourably after last month's speech to the United Nations by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The minister had notably quoted rehabilitated Soviet scientist Andrey Sakharov as the "highest authority" in order to make a point about the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

Mr Meiman said his hopes to emigrate to Israel after a 12-year wait had been boosted, because Mr Sakharov had 10 years ago written that Mr Meiman "without any doubt possesses no information which might be classified as secret."

Soviet visa authorities had been aware of Mr Sakharov's statement in Mr Meiman's favour, but had previously attributed no significance to it, Mr Meiman said. But now that the Soviet physicist had been quoted by the foreign minister, a member of the ruling Politburo, it would "not be so easy" to ignore Mr Sakharov's stand on behalf of the refuznik.

"This is a very happy chance for me," he said.

The head of the Soviet visa department, Rudolf Kuznetsov, told a visiting French delegation earlier this week that Mr Meiman's case was currently being re-considered.

The mathematician, who has not done work connected with official secrets for 32 years, said he hoped that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz would raise his case with Mr Shevardnadze when he travels to Moscow later this month.

Mr Meiman's wife Inna died in the United States in February last year, three weeks after being allowed to leave for cancer treatment.

Released Prisoners Continue Rights Campaign

AU011141 Paris AFP in English 1126 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Anne Penketh Report]

[Text] Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia, Oct 1 (AFP) — Recently-released Georgian political prisoners are continuing to campaign on the same human rights issues for which they were jailed more than 10 years ago, and are seeking to expand their dissident activities in the new climate of "glasnost" in the Soviet Union.

Merab Kostava, released in April this year, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, and Tengiz and Eduard Gudava who emigrated after being set free in April, have set up a committee for the defence of Georgian political prisoners to press for the release of four Georgians still in Soviet jails.

In an interview with a group of 10 former "prisoners of conscience" and members of the Georgian Helsinki monitoring group this week at Mr. Kostava's Tbilisi home, while some pledged to continue their political activities in the Soviet Union, but others expressed a desire to follow the Gudava brothers into exile in the West, citing personal problems since their return from camp.

Mr. Kostava, 48, a commanding figure who said he had completely recovered from the tuberculosis which struck him down near the end of his 10-year sentence, told *Agence France-Presse* that the immediate aim of his group was the liberation of Georgian and other Soviet political prisoners.

Its members would also press for the respect of the 1975 Helsinki accords on human rights and guarantees from authorities that human rights abuses would not occur again, he said.

Mr. Kostava and Mr. Gamsakhudia were both sent to prison after founding the Georgian branch of the Helsinki monitoring group, but their activities are also spreading to encompass such issues as ecology, and they have been actively campaigning to halt the Trans-Caucasus railway planned to tunnel through the Caucasus mountains in northern Georgia.

Mr. Kostava, a music historian, also stressed, "If you defend human rights you must defend national rights, one can't exist without the other." A strong Georgian nationalist streak characterises the movement here, reflected in the activities for which some of its members were jailed on charges ranging from "hooliganism" to "anti-Soviet propaganda".

Two of those interviewed in Mr. Kostava's sun-drenched living room, where an out-of-tune piano has pride of place, said they were sent to camp for taking part in nationalist demonstrations in 1983 marking the 200th anniversary of a treaty which placed Georgia under Russian control.

Another, out of work journalist Vakhtang Chitava, was sent to Siberia in 1979 for "anti-Soviet propaganda" after demonstrating against the removal of Georgian as

the republic's official language in the new constitution. The omission was later rectified by Georgian authorities under the party leadership of Eduard Shevardnadze, now Soviet foreign minister.

Zakaria Lashkarashvili, a taxi driver who has been unable to find work since being released from camp last June, produced a copy of an open letter he was planning to send to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, calling for the official recognition of his "organisation for the national liberation of Georgia". Mr. Lashkarashvili was jailed in 1983 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" after founding the movement.

Asked how much support the various dissident groups under the umbrella of the Helsinki movement had here, Mr. Kostava said: "Nobody's against. Those that know about us support us, but not everybody knows about us."

He pointed to changes wrought by the authorities during his time in prison, which he attributed to demands that his Helsinki group had made when it was set up. He also noted that Georgian authorities had last month backpedalled on the Trans-Caucasus railway line, proposing a year-long postponement of a decision whether to complete the project, apparently as a result of campaigning orchestrated by members of the Helsinki group.

But people in Georgia, birthplace of Josif Stalin, were still afraid of coming out openly in favour of dissident activities, Mr. Kostava said. They feared that "while all that happened under Stalin can't be repeated, not in one century", there could be a political backlash in response to the current period of "glasnost" or openness.

While Mr. Kostava and Mr. Gamsakhudia said they were determined to stay and continue their crusade, other members of their group were less sanguine.

Mr. Lashkarashvili, a 33-year-old who has lived in his mother's apartment since his release, was one of three former prisors who said they wanted to leave for the West because of their difficult personal situation.

He said that friends and acquaintances no longer wanted to see him, afraid that they would be reported to the KGB (secret police) for seeing a former prisoner accused of "anti-Soviet actitivies." "I'm like Chernobyl," he said, "people don't want to catch the radiation."

Two GLASNOST Collaborators Detained by KGB

AU020900 Paris AFP in English 2225 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 1 (AFP)—Two collaborators on the non-official *Glasnost* (openness) publication were briefly detained by KGB secret police in Moscow on Thursday in the first move by the authorities against the review, dissident sources told *Agence France Presse.*

The director of *Glasnost*, former political prisoner Sergey Grigoryants, told AFP in a telephone call that the two, Dmitry Eisen and Andrey Shelkov, had been detained as they were heading for a metro station near Moscow University.

Later Thursday evening, another associate of Mr. Grigoryants, Sergey Makedonov, said that the two had been released, although police confiscated the copies of the latest edition of *Glasnost* that they were carrying.

It was not known if the copies of the samizdat-style publication which were confiscated were the only ones available of the eighth issue.

The authorities had until now appeared to tolerate the unofficial publication, which although circulated through only 50 copies in the Soviet Union since it first appeared last July, reaches a wider audience through translations in the West into English and French.

Valentin Falin, the editor of the news agency *Novosti*, hinted at a possible crackdown against *Glasnost*, when at a meeting on Wednesday with a visiting French delegation he accused the publication of "slander."

Mr. Falin said that if *Glasnost* had been officially registered, its director would have been taken to court.

Mr. Falin was responding to an article in a recent edition of the review which alleged that state archives dating from the Stalin era were being destroyed.

Printer's Illegal Conduct To Be Investigated

LD021247 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—The Western public is well aware of the revolutionary transformations now taking place in the Soviet Union. They were met with satisfaction and approval not only in the Soviet Union, but also in wide circles abroad. Particular interest is evoked by measures to increase glasnost, democracy, consolidate socialist legality, ensure the rights of Soviet people.

But some people are not happy with perestroyka. They are those who like to talk and even complain about order, justice, discipline. But it so happens that, while proclaiming these principles, they themselves act as gross violators of order and discipline, commit amoral and illegal actions.

So this happened with the notorious Grigoryants [chief editor of *Glasnost* magazine] and his friends who claim glasnost. It became known yesterday evening that, as employees of the printing house of the Republican Youth Library Shcherbakov and Pyatov said, they have been producing various materials in a large number of copies in the state printing house over a long period of

time, in violation of Soviet laws. Violating existing laws they used the printing equipment belonging to the state library, were plundering state property.

The appropriate organizations will investigate what has happened. But how will Grigoryants and his friends, among them certain protectors of his interests abroad, be explaining their conduct now?

Ukrainian CP CC on Plan Fulfillment

AU011821 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Sep 87 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"—boldface passages as published]

[Text] **The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision on some pressing measures to ensure that the plans set for economic and social development in 1987 and in the 3 years of the 12th 5-year period are fulfilled.**

In examining the issue, it was noted that the June 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum, which determined the main guidelines and principles for a radical reform in economic management, had opened a new stage in restructuring. Comprehensive and intense work has begun in the country to implement the reform. At the same time, as M. S. Gorbachev emphasized in his report at the plenum, no one has freed us from accomplishing the tasks set for the 12th 5-year period, and from meeting the targets, which we have set for ourselves in the 5-year plan. For this reason the need has emerged to call the attention of party and economic aktivists to a number of problems on which our plans depend.

An analysis of the work carried out in industry, construction, and branches of the agro-industrial complex in 1986 and the 8 months of the current year, and the draft plan for 1988 show that, in 1987-88, the republic has real chances to achieve—and, in a number of important indexes, to exceed—the targets set under the 5-year plan. This applies above all to the rates of increasing the overall social product, the national income, the volumes of industrial production, and the output of most industrial products of importance. The 5-year targets for capital investments and contract work in construction will be exceeded.

The agro-industrial complex is fulfilling the plans for the output and procurements of meat, milk, eggs, wool, potatoes, and vegetables, and for their supplies to the union stock. The 1987 plans for grain production and procurements are being overfulfilled.

By perfecting labor organization, by accelerating scientific-technological progress, and by intensifying its resource-saving bent, it is proposed in 1988 to attain the indexes envisaged under the 5-year plan for the 3 years, particularly for the rates of increasing labor productivity in the national economy, including industry, agriculture and construction, and for reducing material and metal consumption in communal production.

It is also absolutely within our powers to attain such important social indexes set under the 5-year plan as the rates of increasing the population's real incomes, the consumption of material goods and services, and the average monthly wages, salaries, and payments for workers, employees, and kolkhoz peasants.

It is to be emphasized that provisions have been made to exceed the 5-year plan for the construction of houses, general education schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals, polyclinics, and cultural facilities.

At the same time, individual ministries and oblasts in the republic are likely to fall short of the 3-year plan for a number of indexes. Notwithstanding the comparatively good forecasts, industry as a whole has failed to fully compensate for the arrears incurred in 1986 in the output of agricultural machines, synthetic resins and plastic materials, metallurgical equipment, and railroad cards.

The draft 1988 plan falls short of the 3-year targets of the 5-year period for the production of motor vehicle tires, steam and hydraulic turbines, tractors, equipment for stockbreeding and fodder production; there are shortfalls in sugar beet procurement and sugar output; and the progress made by Vinnitsa, Kirovograd, Nikolayev, Khmelnitskiy, and Cherkassy Oblasts in accomplishing tasks for the production of industrial goods is highly disturbing. Since many enterprises have cut the indexes of their draft 1988 plans, there is also the danger that Rovno, Ternopol, and Chernovtsy Oblasts will fall short of the 5-year targets for stepping up industrial production. For this reason it is now very essential to take concrete steps everywhere to eliminate the serious shortcomings existing in economic development and in implementing the social program, to have another look if the 1988 draft plan is up to the 5-year targets, to find additional possibilities to ensure that these targets are met, and to concentrate efforts on sectors of the greatest importance.

Point one: the plan for marketing industrial products must include obligations for supplies. Since the beginning of the year, the plan for this index has been fulfilled 98.3 percent, and the arrears in goods supplies have amounted to R1.485 billion. The situation, which has emerged at machine building enterprises, is particularly disturbing. Contracted obligations have only been fulfilled 96.9 percent. The supplies of goods to the consumers have fallen short of the target by R411 million, or 5.6 times more than in the corresponding period of 1986. Metallurgists have been working very badly. Having met overall indexes, they failed to supply the consumers with more than 900,000 metric tons of contracted ready rolled stock. This figure includes 100,000 metric tons of rolled stock contracted by machine builders. Shortfalls

from the targets set for goods supplies as a whole tend to increase in all ministries and departments, and practically in every oblast of the republic.

Party and economic organs have been instructed to take concrete steps to improve production organization, to tighten labor discipline, to intensify the policy of economy, and to ensure that the main index fixed for the work of enterprises under the new conditions, supply discipline, is observed. It is also essential in the shortest time possible to conclude 1988 agreements for goods supplies with an eye on the 5-year control figures.

Point two: it has been found that the work carried out in the republic to improve the quality of manufactured goods had not met the present requirements. In the 3 years, industry will have increased the output of high-quality goods 21% against the 37.3% targeted, and the share of such goods in the 1988 total will amount to 18.3 % against the 20.7% envisaged under the 5-year plan. In this respect, there are significant shortfalls at the enterprises of Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, Nikolayev, and Chernigov Oblasts, and of the city of Kiev. The share of high-quality products at these enterprises even tends to decline. Party committees and basic organizations are called upon to significantly increase their influence on production quality, to invigorate by all means the human factor, and to expand the application of progressive forms of production and labor organization. Reserves available in this field are significant. After all, the share of industrial workers integrated in brigades, which have combined economic accountability with contracting only amounts to 2.8% of the total.

Point three: the instruction has been given to make more efforts and to engage enormous reserves inherent in accelerating scientific-technological progress. The measures outlined by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo early in 1987 to switch over to the technological principle of control over scientific-technological programs, and to expand the scope of applying new technologies are being taken very slowly. The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, local party and administrative organs are expected to intensify their work in this field, and to engage in the process of technological renewal the entire scientific potential and all scientific advances available. Without that we will not be able to achieve cardinal changes for the better in production quality, labor productivity, material and power consumption, and in settling ecological problems.

The need was also emphasized to take specific measures to increase the effectiveness of capital investments, and to perfect the organization of construction production. The ceilings of state capital investments are growing year in and year out. However, the way the funds allocated are utilized is very unsatisfactory. Capital investments left unutilized since the beginning of the current 5-year period have exceeded R2 billion, or 7% of the planned total, including R1.359 billion left unutilized in the 8 months of 1987. In the work carried out to build, reconstruct, and reequip ferrous metallurgical and power enterprises, significant shortfalls have been incurred by the Ukrainian Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, of the Light Industry, and of Local Industry, by Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, Kirovograd, Nikolayev, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts.

Despite the measures taken in recent years to reduce the number of facilities built simultaneously, capital investments still remain dispersed, and this affects the timing and rhythmicity of construction. The amounts of uninstalled equipment are growing (early in 1987, its value totaled R3.3 billion). Although the volumes of contracted installation and construction work will increase in the 3 years more than 20 percent and will exceed the rates envisaged by the 5-year plan (13.1 percent), this pace is already insufficient to reach the significantly increased 1988 ceiling for capital investments. Under these conditions it is highly important to make correct use of them. Particular efforts have to be taken in oblasts to improve the work of construction combines and trusts, to strengthen their production base, and to provide them on time with material and technical resources.

At the same time it is essential to expand construction by the economic method, primarily in rayons in which capital investments are expected to significantly increase. The present share of installation and construction work performed in the republic by the economic methods only amounts to 7.6 Notwithstanding a certain absolute increase, in 1988 this share in the general volume of work is even expected to decline.

Party and economic organs have also been commissioned to take everywhere additional measures to step up the production of construction materials, articles, and structural parts. For this purpose it is essential, in particular, to ensure that the capacities of enterprises building large-panel houses (at present utilized 87 , and of brick plants, particularly under the State Agro-Industrial Committee (at present utilized 67 , are fully loaded, and to make effective use of construction equipment which is now for the most part operated in one shift.

The agro-industrial complex is expected to intensify the organization of and control over implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions aimed at the further stabilization of farming, at the intensification of stockbreeding and feed production, and at the development of the base for processing and storing agricultural produce. It is highly important to increase the output and to improve the quality of foodstuffs, and to improve their supplies to the population, including enhancing all kinds of subsidiary holdings.

The situation in transport remains complex. Car turnover has been slowed down on almost all railroads, and car demurrage on industrial enterprise sidings has

exceeded the ceiling by nearly one hour. The average daily productivity of motor vehicles has declined. The republic's railroads have fallen short of the plan for national economic freight transportation by 17.5 million metric tons, and motor transport of general use, by more than 7 million metric tons. Economic leaders, primarily in transport organizations, must improve the situation, must ensure that agricultural freight, fuel, metallurgical raw materials, and construction materials are transported smoothly, and must make more effective use of rolling stock.

Very much attention on the part of party, administrative, and economic organs is required by the organization of fulfilling the plans for social development. Practically all oblasts of the republic must better link up the growing incomes of the population with the volumes of commodity turnover and of payable services. To accomplish the 3-year tasks set under the 5-year plan, it is essential in 1988 to more than double the present growth rate in commodity turnover. Of course, we cannot accomplish this task without a significant increase in the production of consumer goods. Unfortunately, the situation which has emerged in this sphere is disturbing. Although the 8-month 1987 plan for the production of consumer goods as a whole was exceeded by 2%, the increase was only achieved in the group of foodstuffs.

The progress made in saturating the market with nonfood products remains slow. The increase in their production only amounted to 4.2 percent compared with the 7.4 % envisaged under the annual plan. The production of articles for cultural needs and for households has fallen short of the plan, and the additional tasks set for oblasts have not been fulfilled. Compared with the 1986 level, the production of nonfood goods has been reduced by Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee, Ministries of Grain Products and of Consumer Services, and by the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry. This is why it was necessary to increase the 1988 plan for the production of consumer goods in the republic as a whole by a value of R2.9 billion. This is the only way to fulfill the 3-year plan in the 5-year period.

It is also essential to significantly intensify work to develop payable services for the population, because these services have been falling short of the plan. Leaders of many enterprises and farms have not paid purposeful attention to these issues. Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Poltava, Sumi, Kharkov, and some other oblasts have fallen short of the plan for consumer goods, and this has jeopardized the fulfilling of the 3-year plan within the 5-year period. The oblast, city, and rayon soviets of people's deputies have been commissioned to take additional steps to meet the demand, to improve balance in the population's cash incomes and expenditures, and to fulfill the cash plan.

In proceeding from the assumption that the fulfilling of the 12th 5-year plan is the first and foremost political and economic task, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obligated the republic's ministers and department leaders to profoundly examine the existing situation, to think over and to take effective measures to accomplish the tasks set for the current year and the 5-year period, and to have a close look at the preparations made at enterprises and associations for switching over to full economic accountability and self-financing.

Basic party organizations at industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, in construction and transport have been instructed in their routine work to proceed from the assumption that the plans set for the 3 years of the 5-year period have to be fulfilled, to increase the personal responsibility of each Communist for the state of affairs in the entrusted sector, for his personal participation in accelerated restructuring, and for the state and effectiveness of ideopolitical work among the working people.

In preparing accountability reports on the work carried out, in line with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, the January and June 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, at the spearhead of restructuring, party committees have been requested to analyze the state of affairs in the economy, to listen to reports made by leading oblast, city, and rayon functionaries responsible for specific sectors of work, and to concentrate efforts on ensuring the fulfillment of the plans for the current year.

Samarkand Obkom First Secretary Replaced

LD031726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] A plenum of the Samarkand Obkom in Uzbekistan was held today. The plenum examined an organizational issue. The plenum released Comrade Ashuraliyev from his duties as first secretary of the obkom in connection with his moving to another job. Comrade Radzhabov has been elected first secretary of the obkom. He had previously worked as first secretary of the Namangam Obkom.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the work of the plenum.

Namangan Obkom First Secretary Released

LD051448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] A plenum of the Namangan Obkom of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan that was held today examined an organizational matter. The plenum released Comrade Radzhabov from his duties as obkom first secretary, in connection with his transfer to other work. Comrade Allamuradov was elected as obkom first secretary; he previously worked as second secretary of the

Syrdarya Obkom. Comrade Usmankhadzhayev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry Transformed
LD031538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has transformed the Union Republican USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy into the All-Union USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy.

Correction to Gorbachev Murmansk Speech

The following correction pertains to the item "Speech at Award Ceremony," under the headline "Further on Gorbachev Murmansk Visit," published in the 2 October Soviet Union *Daily Report*, page 29:

Column one, fifth paragraph, line twelve: ...No one will do it for us.

Revolutionary creation and the implementation of the great ideals and aims of October are continuing now at a qualitatively new stage and in fundamentally changed internal and external conditions. What can be said of the restructuring that is taking place in society? First of all, there have undoubtedly been positive advances, not only in the way we see tasks and problems of restructuring, but also in the practical approach, specific matters and their results.

Today we see a great deal in our lives in a different way—in a considerably fuller... (supplying dropped passage).

Economic

Resolution on Restructuring of Gossnab
PM041831 Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL in Russian No 35, 1987 pp 723-742

[CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution 118, dated 17 July 1987: "On the Restructuring of Material and Technical Supply and the Activity of the USSR Gossnab in the New Economic Management Conditions"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers note implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum on the radical reform of economic management requires a fundamental restructuring of material and technical supply, which must be an integral part of the integrated system of the management of the national economy and must ensure efficient, stable development of the economy as a whole and of each association and enterprise, and the rational utilization of material resources.

The existing system of supplies and sales does not meet the increased demands of national economic development; it is cumbersome and conservative and has come into contradiction with the tasks of increasing production efficiency.

Planning and distributing material resources is centralized and complex and does not ensure the necessary balance between production and consumption. In these conditions, developing true economic accountability [khozraschetnyye] between manufacturers and consumers, flexible forms of supply, the prompt resolution of questions of material and technical supply, are held back.

Direct long-term economic ties between enterprises have not been applied widely, are imposed from above, are often violated, and are of a formal nature. The role of contracts in establishing and deepening economic ties is minimized. They have not become an effective tool in formulating plans based on consumers' specific orders or in ensuring balance between production and consumption.

A progressive form of material and technical supply, wholesale trade, has not been developed. As a result, production is insufficiently oriented toward satisfactying concrete demand, and significant volumes of material resources are used to produce output that does not satisfy consumers.

The existing supply system is not aimed at saving resources and ensuring the fuller utilization of secondary raw materials. It does not ensure efficient management of stocks of materials, into which enterprises unjustifiably divert a significant quantity of resources from economic circulation. At the same time, the organs of the USSR Gossnab do not have sufficient material reserves to ensure the smooth running of the national economy.

The USSR Gossnab has not devoted the necessary attention to improving the economic mechanism, has relied primarily on administrative methods of management, and has not made sufficient use of economic accountability principles in organizing its activity.

The territorial organs of the USSR Gossnab do not act as the most important component of the system of supplying material resources to consumers. They do poor work in protecting the consumers' interests from diktat by the producer.

In operation are many inefficient departmental supplies and sales offices and bases duplicating the work of USSR Gossnab organs and diverting a large amount of manpower.

The USSR Gossnab's scientific research institutes are not carrying out the necessary research in the area of sophisticated forms and methods of organizing material and technical supply for the national economy, and they work at a low standard of efficiency.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers deem to radically restructure the system of material and technical supply, resolutely eliminate the existing shortcomings, and bring the system into line with the new demands, the effectiveness of the entire leadership of the national economy must be improved.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolve:

1. The creation of an efficient and flexible system of material and technical supply for consistently implementing the party's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is an important national economic task; there is to be a decisive switch, over 4-5 years, from centralized allocation of material resources and assignment of consumers to suppliers, to wholesale trade in the means of production. The sale of those means of production that are of national economic significance will take place under a quota system.

The forms and methods of organizing material and technical supply are to be changed radically, the conditions will be created for efficient activity by enterprises based on the principles of economic accountability and self-financing, and the enterprises will be brought fully into line with the provisions of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association).

The system for the supply of material resources must ensure the consumer take priority in economic relations, create the conditions for improving the balance of material resources, and influence production and consumption to cut costs and improve the consumer properties of output.

The Basic Principles of the Restructuring of Material and Technical Supply [subhead]

2. The restructuring of material and technical supply will be based on a decisive switch from centralized allocation of material resources and assignment of consumers to suppliers, to wholesale trade in the means of production, and on the rational combination of centralized principles with broad development of democratic principles in organizing material and technical supply. The interest and responsibility of all components of the national economy for the full, prompt satisfaction of the requirements of social production will be increased. It will be understood the system of material and technical supply includes: wholesale trade in the means of production and centralized distribution of material resources.

Wholesale trade in the means of production, as a promising, progressive form of material and technical supply, is carried out on the basis of consumers' orders, without quotas or allocations. It most fully accords with the activity of enterprises based on the principles of economic accountability and self-financing and must be developed in every way. It is to be understood the switch to wholesale trade will take place by stages; this will become the basic form of material and technical supply to enterprises and will promote mutually advantageous cooperation among labor collectives, the strengthening of direct ties between manufacturers and consumers, and the better saturation of the market with output for technical and manufacturing purposes.

Priority output for determining the pace and proportions of social production and the resolution of key tasks in developing the economy and increasing the people's well-being is distributed on a centralized basis. The distribution of this output takes place according to quotas (allocations). Excessively detailed specification from above of the range of output supplied within the framework of centralized distribution will be avoided. Enterprises are to be granted greater autonomy in specifying the product mix, consumer properties, and delivery dates for output on contractual principles, and also in the choice of suppliers.

It will be understood as the new economic management methods develop and deepen, the area of material resources distributed on a centralized basis is to be reduced.

It is to be laid down under direct ties, enterprises' material and technical supply is carried out by them autonomously for output sold in accordance with direct, nonquota orders, and also for output distributed centrally.

The efficient functioning of the material and technical supply system in the new economic management conditions, and the rational combination of its forms, require close collaboration and coordination among planning organs, USSR Gossnab organs, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers. The balance between plans for production and material and technical supply will be increased, and stable, uninterrupted supplies to enterprises will be achieved, as well as savings of resources and the reduction of production stocks in the national economy.

3. An organic link is to be ensured between the different forms of organization of material and technical supply. Here it will be understood that:

The list [nomenklatura] of the most important types of output of national economic significance is defined by the USSR Gosplan and communicated in the form of state orders;

The list of articles specifying the composition of the state order is defined in economic contracts concluded between manufacturing enterprises and consumer enterprises, or material and technical supply organs;

Output produced by enterprises autonomously, under direct ties with consumers, is sold on the terms stipulated in contracts between them.

4. It is laid down in the conditions of the new economic mechanism there is a substantial increase in the role and responsibility of USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, and the USSR Gossnab and its local organs for providing resources for enterprises' production program and for satisfying the national economy's needs. The USSR Gossnab and its organs, along with ministries and departments, are instructed to ensure:

The in-depth study and clarification of the demand for material resources needed for producing output, first and foremost, under state orders;

The placing of orders for the manufacture of such output at enterprises in accordance with the demand revealed;

The more well-founded drafting of plans for the distribution of output;

The establishment of long-term, stable, and efficient economic ties between consumers and producers of output, and between enterprises and material and technical supply organs.

Enterprises are instructed, according to their specialization, profile, and the prime cost of all output used to base calculations in concluding contracts, to ensure producing output needed to fulfill state orders and for sale through wholesale trade, also including output in the range planned autonomously in accordance with direct orders from consumers.

5. It is necessary to restructure the procedure for supplying enterprises with material resources and bring it into line with the new economic management conditions.

In order to ensure the production of output, operations, and the provision of services stipulated in enterprises' plans, USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, and the territorial organs of the USSR Gossnab are to inform them of the quotas (allocations) for those types of material resources distributed on a centralized basis. The quotas (allocations) indicated are communicated to USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers by the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab.

Material resources for wholesale trade are determined in accordance with the orders of enterprises (associations) and organizations by the territorial organs of the USSR Gossnab. To this end, the territorial organs formulate the requirements for the corresponding resources, provided for by the organs which draw up balances of material resources and are allocated through the USSR Gossnab.

Increasing the Role of Balance Work in the Organization of Material and Technical Supply [subhead]

6. Material balances and plans for distributing output will be made the main tool in organizing material and technical supply in the new economic management conditions, and the standard of all balance work in the national economy will be improved substantially.

In accordance with the national economic significance of particular types of output the USSR Gosplan, with the USSR Gossnab, is to establish lists of material balances and plans for distributing output drawn up by them and also by USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers, and ensure close collaboration in the process of preparing these balances and plans.

In the course of their elaboration, the requirements of the national economy as a whole and of individual sectors and production units will be studied in depth. Material balances and distribution plans will make provision for using progressive materials, machines, equipment, and articles that accord with world standards and of the results of introducing resource-saving technologies into production, the large-scale involvement of secondary raw materials and energy resources in economic circulation, and also the reduction of production stocks through the acceleration of their turnover. The balances will make provision for the reserves needed for stable work by sectors of the national economy.

7. To step up the consumers' role in plan formulation and ensuring wide development of direct economic ties between enterprises, the system for drawing up material balances and distribution plans is to be changed radically.

It is necessary to go over the compilation of material plans and distribution balances in the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, and ministries and departments on the basis of a generalized list [ukrupnennaya nomenklatura], bearing in mind these balances and plans must serve as the basis for ensuring the overall balance between the needs of the national economy and its most important complexes and sectors and the available resources.

The enterprises independently draw up detailed lists based on the generalized list of output envisaged in the material balances and distribution plans. Enterprises develop their work with the suppliers of output, mutually agree on the range and technical and consumer properties of the output, and conclude contracts for its delivery.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers participate actively in this work, examine all questions arising, take measures to prevent disproportions between production and consumption, and bear full responsibility for the unconditional satisfaction of the consumer's needs for the delivery of the output he requires.

8. The most important national economic material balances and plans for the distribution of output are drawn up by the USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab on the basis of state orders.

In preparing material balances and distribution plans, the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers should proceed noting the all-around development of wholesale trade and make provision for the necessary resources for this purpose

9. USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers, to provide enterprises under their jurisdiction with raw materials, semifinished goods, semimanufactures, and batching-up articles, draw up balances broken down by sector and territory, and also take part in formulating the USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab of balances for output deliveries on the basis of production sharing.

In the conditions of the enhanced role of enterprises in the planning of production and developing deliveries under direct ties with consumers, the USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers will hand over the drawing up of balances and plans for the distribution of output to those enterprises that are the main manufacturers of that output.

10. Collaboration between the USSR Gossnab and the USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers must be strengthened in the process of drawing up national economic development plans, as a most important condition of efficient organization of material and technical supply.

To this end, it is laid down that:

The USSR Gossnab plays an active part in the work done by the USSR Gosplan to prepare control figures, state orders and quotas, and formulate general indicators for savings of the most important material resources and the product mix composition of state orders;

The USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab, in preparing the draft 5-year plan, draws up projected balances of material resources based on control figures and state orders to meet the needs of production and capital construction;

Enterprises (associations) and organizations, in the process of the autonomous drafting of 5-year plans, collaborate with consumers and manufacturers of output and also with territorial and other supply organs, to define long-term needs and ensure they are met;

The USSR Gossnab, in the process of formulating draft 5-year plans for the relevant sectors and territories, takes part in the work of USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers to plan developing production capacities to satisfy the requirements of the national economy;

In preparing plans for material and technical supply based on state orders, 5-year plan targets for the year in question, and projected balances, the USSR Gossnab, with USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers, examines the proposals of enterprises (associations) and organizations for the production of output for the next year and takes the necessary measures to satisfy their requirements for resources, and also draws up and approves the appropriate balances and plans for the distribution of output.

The Development of Wholesale Trade and Other Progressive Forms of Material and Technical Supply [subhead]

11. To increase the efficiency of enterprises' work on the principles of full economic accountability and self-financing and step up their interest in and responsibility for the economical utilization of resources, the USSR Gossnab and USSR Gosplan, with USSR Ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers, are to switch over, in the course of 4-5 years, to wholesale trade as the main form of material and technical supply.

12. It will be understood the organization of wholesale trade is an important lever for cutting excess stocks and eliminating the shortage of material resources in the national economy, and a means of making it possible to strengthen the consumer's influence on the producer, ensure a correspondence between demand and supply, and give every enterprise a real possibility, within the limits of its financial means, of acquiring material and technical resources appropriate to its requirements and development plans.

Wholesale trade is a form of providing consumers with material resources without quotas (allocations) and is carried out directly by manufacturing enterprises or material and technical supply organs based on direct orders submitted by consumer enterprises to the said organs. The USSR Gossnab's territorial organs, and other organs carrying out wholesale trade in the means of production in accordance with contracts concluded, bear full economically accountable responsibility for compliance with the terms of the contract, in regard to the volume, range, quality, and date of receipt of output.

The consumers, in turn, bear economically accountable responsibility for unsubstantiated overstating of their requirements for resources and their uneconomical utilization.

The organization of wholesale trade must ensure a close link between enterprises' requirements and production plans, the expansion of the potential for choosing specific types of resoruces, and the enhancement of flexibility in their utilization, in the context of a general reduction in stocks and acceleration of turnover.

13. To expand wholesale trade and determine the consistency of the switch to this form of organizing material and technical supply, the USSR Gossnab and USSR Gosplan, with USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers, are in the next few years to make the transition to trade in the means of production for particular groups of commodities, especially those needed to produce consumer goods and to supply agriculture, construction, and machine building, and also to develop cooperative activities and individual labor activity.

Organizing all work in the development of wholesale trade in the national economy will be entrusted to the USSR Gossnab and its organs, which must collaborate closely in this work with USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers.

14. The USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee], within the limits of the material resources allocated to it on a centralized basis, will be granted the right to organize wholesale trade for enterprises under its jurisdiction to more efficiently utilize these resources in the conditions of enterprises' activity based on the principles of economic accountability and self-financing.

It is expedient to make wide use of this form of material and technical supply in other USSR Ministries, departments, and union republics.

15. In the conditions of widening democratization of economic ties and developing specialization and production sharing, it is necessary to strengthen direct long-term economic ties between manufacturer and consumer enterprises. Direct economic ties are formed by the enterprises autonomously and also with the participation of supply organs—for output distributed on a centralized basis. Based on strengthening the role of economic contracts, increased demands will be made in regard to improving the consumer properties and quality of output, the stability of deliveries, and formulating enterprises' plans.

The consumer enterprise has the preferential right to preserve existing long-term economic ties with manufacturers and to expand such ties, and chooses the form of delivery: directly by the manufacturer or through a supply and sales enterprise.

16. To create the conditions for mutually advantageous cooperation between labor collectives, the full consideration of the consumers' specific demands in the manufacture of output, and speediest assimilation of progressive new types of articles, enterprises entering into direct long-term economic ties will be granted the right to reciprocally transfer material and financial resources based on contract concluded and to establishing supplements to (or discounts on) centrally established wholesale prices for fulfilling additional demands from the client to change the consumer properties and composition of output.

17. To increase the stability of the provision of material resources to enterprises, the USSR Gossnab will ensure developing comprehensive supplies on the basis of contracts. Here material and technical supply organs bear economic responsibility for the uninterrupted supply of output to consumers regardless of the forms of its delivery.

18. Developing wholesale trade and other progressive forms of material and technical supply, in the conditions of economic methods of management and the wide use of the principles of full economic accountability and self-financing, must be oriented toward increasing the mutual responsibility and interest of enterprises and material and technical supply organs as to the results of their activity. In these economic management conditions will be a substantial increase in the role of the contract as the basic instrument for organizing collaboration between the production sphere and the material and technical supply system.

Material and technical supply organs and enterprises bear material responsibility for failure to comply with their contractual commitments and make good the losses caused under the procedure laid down.

In cases where the manufacturer enterprise refuses to conclude contracts for the delivery of output, the question of satisfying the consumer's demands is resolved by the manufacturer ministry or USSR Gossnab organs.

Increasing the Role and Responsibility of Territorial Organs of the USSR Gossnab for Supplying Enterprises With Material Resources [subhead]

19. In the new economic management conditions there will be a significant increase in the role and responsibility of territorial organs of the USSR Gossnab in regard to the reliable and high-quality supply of material resources to consumers and ensuring effective monitoring of output deliveries. The territorial organs will be transformed in practice into the basic component of the USSR Gossnab system, and the forms and methods of their work will be changed radically in accordance with the demands of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association). Sales and supplies organizations are to become autonomous, economically accountable enterprises for the provision of services to producers and

consumers, the storage and preparation of output, the utilization of secondary resources, the provision of paid services, the sale of output on a commission basis, the identification of possible sources of supplies, and other mediation functions.

20. It is the main task of the USSR Gossnab territorial organs to organize, with enterprises, a reliable, efficient system of material and technical supply in the region, to establish stable, rational economic ties between suppliers and consumers, to monitor the fulfillment of output deliveries, and to grant effective assistance to enterprises in the supply of material resources.

The territorial organs should actively influence production and consumption to cut material costs and stocks of material assets. They should become as far as possible the equal partners of the enterprises (associations) in providing consumers with the needed material and technical resources under the contracts concluded and pledges adopted.

The activity of territorial organs will be concentrated on developing progressive forms of supply and service to enterprises, especially forms such as:

Wholesale trade in output for manufacturing and technical purposes;

The comprehensive provision of output to consumers regardless of the forms whereby the output is delivered;

Warehouse supply services to consumers who receive material resources in quantities smaller than freightcar and container norms;

The provision of services of a production, commercial, and informational nature in accordance with consumers' orders.

It is laid down to ensure deliveries of output for which USSR Gossnab territorial organs take on supply responsibilities, the territorial organs conclude contracts with consumers and manufacturers defining the mutual responsibility for the fulfillment of commitments in accordance with legislation.

21. The USSR Gossnab, with USSR ministries, departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers, is to ensure the accelerated development and creation of an up-to-date material and technical base for the territorial organs, widely using progressive technological processes and automated control systems.

To this end the USSR Gossnab shall:

Create, at the territorial organs' enterprises, comprehensive stocks of material resoruces in a quantity and range sufficient to ensure reliable and smooth supplies to consumers;

Expand the network of sorting enterprises, concentrating the entire necessary range of materials and articles at these enterprises;

Develop at enterprises under its jurisdiction capacities for preparing metals, chemical, timber, and paper products, cables, and construction materials for industrial consumption and to ensure an increase in the volume of these services;

Organize, at the territorial organs, information services for enterprises on the application of new materials and articles, the conditions for their acquisition, and the areas of rational use;

Develop the network of commission stores to provide services to consumers in the sale of unused output;

Increase significantly the renting of instruments, apparatus, equipment, and machinery, including construction and road building machines and other equipment for construction work, especially for work carried out based on the enterprises' own resources.

22. To transfer the USSR Gossnab territorial organs to economic methods of management and increase the interest and responsibility of labor collectives in regard to reliable and stable supply work, in 1988 the said organs are to switch over to full economic accountability and self-financing. In restructuring the work of the territorial organs, it is understood that:

Indicators based on the "gross output" approach to organizing the work of territorial organs will be eliminated from planning practice, and their activity will be evaluated primarily based on fulfilling contractual commitments for output deliveries;

The economic activity of territorial organs will be based on economically accountable income as the most important overall indicator of their work and the main source of production and social development;

Territorial supply organs will be granted broad rights in the use of economically accountable income, especially for expanding the volume of operations and services in the supply of material resources to enterprises;

The necessary conditions will be created to accelerate the development of progressive forms of supply, especially wholesale trade.

23. To step up the economic interest of USSR Gossnab organs in improving the efficiency of services to consumers and to ensure the fuller use of the principles of economic accountability and self-financing, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR State Committee for Prices will review the procedure for establishing and applying sales and supplies supplements and discounts, as well as tariffs for services offered by these supply organs.

Intensifying Resource-Saving Work [subhead]

24. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers believe that the restructuring of the material and technical supply system should be aimed at saving material resources in every possible way, reducing production reserves, bringing secondary raw materials as far as possible into economic circulation, and ensuring the preferential development of the production of economical and resource-saving types of output.

Ministries, departments, and enterprises must strive to save material resources in every possible way on the basis of the development and organization of the production of modern high-efficiency machines, equipment, designs, and materials, the creation of capacities to process the waste products left after the comprehensive processing of raw materials, and the extensive introduction of waste-free technology.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are to draw up schedules of materials and plans for output distribution on the basis of the need to ensure the greatest savings of material resources in the national economy.

When drawing up production plans ministries, departments, and enterprises are to ensure the application of scientifically substantiated norms for the expenditure of material resources and the use of all elements in the new economic mechanism to boost labor collectives' material interest in ensuring the careful and most rational expenditure of resources and the reduction of losses during storage and transportation.

When concluding economic contracts enterprises are to give priority to consumers' demands for the manufacture and delivery of output ensuring savings of resources and a reduction in waste.

25. With a view to improving the coordination of the activity of USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers during the development and implementation of a unified resource-saving policy, the USSR Gossnab is to:

Step up the economic thrust of the activity of the commissions for economizing on and making rational use of material resources;

Ensure general leadership of the development and organization of sectorial and regional material resource saving programs;

Profoundly analyze the influence of the new economic mechanism on resource-saving and develop proposals for its further improvement;

And set up a scientific council for resource-saving problems under the Interdepartmental Commission for Saving and Ensuring the Rational Use of Material Resources. Leading scientists and specialists in national economic sectors are to be included on the council's staff.

26. It shall be laid down that the USSR Gossnab is the central organ organizing all work in the utilization of secondary resources in the national economy, and the planning and coordination of the aforesaid activity.

With a view to actively bringing secondary resources into economic circulation the USSR Gossnab, together with the creation of specialized capacities, organizes and develops cooperatives for the procurement and processing of secondary raw materials in all union republics, and also promotes the extensive use of individual labor activity in this area.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, ispolkoms, and territorial organs of the USSR Gossnab are to step up their explanatory work among the population and provide all possible assistance in organizing the aforesaid cooperatives and creating the necessary conditions for their successful work.

27. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of Finance, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are to work to accelerate the turnover of funds in circulation and the reduction of stocks of valuable goods and materials and to strive to ensure that production growth steadily outstrips the increase in stocks of materials. Stocks are to be rationally located in the national economy, with a view to ensuring a large concentration of them in the statewide system of material and technical supply and increasing the mobility of resources on that basis.

Improving the Role and Responsibility of the USSR Gossnab [subhead]

28. It shall be laid down that the USSR Gossnab, as a central economic organ, bears full responsibility for organizing material and technical supply in the country, for regulating wholesale trade, and for controlling it in accordance with the new economic management conditions, the expansion of democratic principles in management, and the enhancement of enterprises' independence and responsibility.

29. The USSR Gossnab is obliged:

To develop in every possible way economic management methods, wholesale trade, direct economic ties between enterprises, and other progressive forms of supply and to organize the activity of its organs on the principles of economic accountability and self-financing;

To fundamentally improve its work with ministries, departments, and enterprises in meeting the national economy's requirements for material resources and to protect the interests of consumers;

To steadily implement in its practical activity the line of saving material resources in every possible way, making fuller use of secondary raw materials and accelerating the rate of resource turnover, and to coordinate this work in the national economy;

To implement effective measures to strengthen output delivery discipline and the strict observance of contractual commitments by enterprises and supply and sales organizations;

To implement a unified scientific, technical, and investment policy in developing warehouse services, paying particular attention to the eradication of irrational shipments of output and the introduction of progressive types of packing and shipments in packages and containers, with a view to ensuring sharp reductions in output losses during transportation and storage;

And to step up methodical leadership of output supply and sales organs in national economic sectors. All normative documents in the sphere of material and technical supply are to be brought into line with the new economic management conditions of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association).

30. A general plan for the administration of the material and technical supply of the national economy is to be drawn up and presented to the USSR Council of Ministers in 1989 with the participation of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers in order to improve the effectiveness of the system of material and technical supply to the national economy, to ensure the precise organization of its work, to simplify its structure, and to bring it into line with the restructuring of the USSR Gossnab's economic mechanism under way in the country. In so doing it is necessary to proceed on the basis of the need to reduce the layers of management and to improve the role and responsibility of territorial USSR Gossnab organs as the main component in material and technical supply.

The need must be recognized to implement the optimum combination of the statewide system of material and technical supply and sectorial systems; to abolish departmental supply and sales offices and bases selling output of intersectorial use and duplicating the activity of USSR Gossnab organs; to ensure the rational siting of enterprises and organizations throughout the country's regions and the optimization of transport communications; and to strive to reduce turnover costs on this basis.

31. The material and technical supply of enterprises and organizations under the jurisdiction of the RSFSR Council of Ministers is to be improved. The RSFSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gossnab proposal to transform the RSFSR Gossnab into a union republic organ of dual subordination—to the USSR Gossnab and the RSFSR Council of Ministers—is to be adopted.

The USSR Gossnab and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are to clarify the role and specialization of enterprises and organizations under RSFSR territorial material and technical supply organs.

32. At all stages of the development of material and technical supply plans the USSR Gossnab is to collaborate closely with USSR Council of Ministers standing organs with a view to more fully meeting the national economy's need for output produced by sectors comprising complexes and, first and foremost, for output meeting the highest world standards.

In the process of collaboration with USSR Council of Ministers standing organs improvements in the effectiveness of the utilization of material resources and in the development and implementation of measures to create and extensively introduce new resource-saving equipment and technology and to resolve the questions of the specialization and development of the production of output of intersectorial use and the organization of interministerial shipments of products under subcontracting arrangements must also be achieved.

33. In order to improve the quality and efficiency of the leadership of the material and technical supply system and to improve the management of material resources and the control of shipments of USSR Gossnab output a computer information system extensively utilizing computer equipment to ensure automated data transfer and processing is to be created with the participation of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers.

To this end the further development of the USSR Gossnab's automated control system and its collaboration with the automated systems of the USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and enterprises is to be ensured.

34. The standard and effectiveness of scientific research in the sphere of material and technical supply is to be improved. The activity of USSR Gossnab scientific organizations is to be focused on developing current scientific research on the problems of improving material and technical supply to the national economy, experimental design developments to create advanced technology for warehouse work, and methods of ensuring the transportation of output in packages and containers.

An economic advisory group comprising leading scientists and specialists is to be set up under the chairman of the USSR Gossnab.

35. The effectiveness of the USSR Gossnab's foreign economic activity is to be improved.

It is necessary to proceed on the basis that the USSR Gossnab and its organs are obliged:

To ensure the priority development of direct ties with enterprises and organizations engaged in material and technical supply in the CEMA countries and to create joint enterprises to process secondary raw materials, manufacture and repair packing materials, and produce warehouse mechanization means;

To organize the most rational import-export shipments of output and the priority allocation of resources for the production of output for export, and to ensure the high effectiveness and rational expenditure of foreign exchange together with the USSR Gosplan on the basis of a profound study of the national economy's needs;

To carry out operational control and to ensure the fulfillment of export shipment commitments;

And, together with the corresponding CEMA country organizations, to carry out exchanges of output released during plan fulfillment.

36. The USSR Gossnab's organizational structure is to be reviewed in accordance with its new tasks and functions. It is necessary to proceed on the basis of the need to substantially simplify the structure and reduce the layers of management, to eliminate departments which duplicate each other's functions, to enhance the role of composite and functional economic subunits both centrally and locally, and to expand the rights and increase the responsibility of all USSR Gossnab organs in resolving questions of planning and organizing supplies to the national economy.

Major intersectorial complexes are to be made the basis of the USSR Gossnab's organizational structure in order to step up the intersectorial and functional thrust of the activity of the statewide system of material and technical supply and to create the conditions for ensuring that it cooperates as effectively as possible with the USSR Gosplan, USSR Council of Ministers standing organs, central economic departments, and sectorial and territorial management organs.

37. The USSR Gossnab Collegium, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, is to fundamentally improve its cadre selection, placement, and education work, viewing it as a decisive means of ensuring the efficient activity of the USSR Gossnab system. Effective measures are to be taken to raise the professional standards of workers, particularly in the economic sphere, taking account of the new tasks facing the USSR Gossnab.

Particular attention is to be devoted to improving the work to train a cadre reserve for promotion, with a view to staffing the USSR Gossnab apparatus and its central and territorial organs with politically mature and highly qualified specialists able to profoundly analyze and critically and responsibly assess the situation in the material and technical supply of the national economy, to see the prospects for and effective ways of solving problems that emerge in statewide interests, and to consistently and persistently implement party and government decisions.

Leading cadres are to be renewed in good time, bearing in mind the fact that the criteria for assessing cadres are their attitudes to restructuring and to the tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and their real work to implement them.

The effectiveness of job certification for USSR Gossnab specialists in developing the initiative and activeness of workers and in stepping up the demandingness shown to them and the responsibility required of them for conscientiously fulfilling their duties is to be improved. The system for retraining and improving the qualifications of leading workers and specialists in the material and technical supply system is to be continually improved, with special attention devoted to their study of the latest scientific and technical achievements and effective planning and economic management methods, and to the assimilation of economic management methods.

38. The USSR Gossnab party committee must persistently struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and improve the forms and methods of party work. The efforts of Communists and all USSR Gossnab workers must be directed toward the implementation of the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

The role and activeness of the party organization in restructuring the work of the USSR Gossnab, in cadre selection, placement, and education, in stepping up glasnost in this area, and in further developing criticism and self-criticism are to be increased.

Increased demandingness is to be shown toward the leaders of central apparatus subunits and specialists. The decisions taken on restructuring material and technical supply are to be unswervingly fulfilled. The style and methods of work are to be improved and formalism and bureaucratism eradicated.

The activeness of party organizations at all USSR Gossnab organs in improving the vanguard role of Communists, expanding glasnost in work, and developing criticism and self-criticism is to be stepped up.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that union republic Communist Party Central Committees, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, local soviet and economic organs, enterprises (associations), USSR ministries and departments, and, above all, the USSR Gossnab, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central

Committee June (1987) Plenum, will take all the necessary measures to restructure the organization of material and technical supply, viewing it as an important condition for the successful implementation of the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Moscow, Kremlin. 17 July 1987. No 818.

Agricultural

RSFSR Harvesting Situation Reviewed

PM041357 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Act Vigorously During the Last Days of Harvesting!"]

[Text] The heroic labor of RSFSR farmers, the measures taken by state and local soviet and party organs, and the mass assistance from city dwellers have made it possible to somewhat improve the progress of fall agricultural work. The increase in grain threshed during the week under review stood at more than 250,000 hectares compared with the previous week, but a lot of grain crops are still standing—on more than 6 million hectares.

The situation in potato and vegetable plantations continues to cause serious concern. As of 28 September, potatoes had been harvested from only 1,171,000 hectares—73.5% of the area they occupy. Vegetables have been harvested from half the plantations.

The delay over harvesting almost all crops is particularly great in Kalinin, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Novgorod, and Pskov Oblasts. A large front of work remains in West and East Siberia and in the Far East.

In their forecasts for the next few days the weathermen promise something of an improvement in the meteorological situation. Every hour must be utilized to save the harvest.

Prosecutor's Office Debates Harvest Losses

PM021501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] Investigations carried out by the USSR Prosecutor's Office have shown that in view of the exceptionally grave situation which has occurred during this year's harvest, in many places people are correctly assessing the urgency of the situation, are promptly detecting malfunctions in the harvest production process which result in pilfering, spoilage, destruction, and other losses of agricultural output, and through the joint efforts of soviet, law enforcement, control, and economic organs are seeking to eliminate the causes of the violations of the law.

The main emphasis has been placed on ensuring the safekeeping of agricultural output throughout its journey from producer to consumer, establishing order in the accounting of material assets and in weighing, the mobilization of labor collectives and social formations to combat embezzlement and other losses of the people's property, intensifying departmental monitoring of the observance of the law's demands on the thrifty and rational use of production resources, and strengthening discipline and order in production. To that end extensive work to explain the law has been started. Many prosecutors are making active use of court orders to eliminate violations of the laws. Where necessary, people guilty of connivance and slipshod work have been prosecuted and made to compensate for the damage caused. In the Tajik SSR, 187 law suits for sums amounting to R80,000 have been filed against people found guilty of negligence. During spot checks and inspections carried out during the harvest in the Kazakh SSR, agricultural output worth more than R100,000 was confiscated from embezzlers and returned to the state. Similar work is being done in Moldavia, the Ukraine, and in many RSFSR oblasts.

The results of visits by USSR Prosecutor's Office workers with the aim of monitoring and helping to organize the battle against harvest thefts and losses in Orenburg, Poltava, Vologda, and Kustanay Oblasts show that a number of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises have not taken the necessary measures to remove the opportunities for theft and other losses of output from the new harvest. As a result, agricultural products have often been stolen by the people to whom they were entrusted for processing, transport, and storage, which demonstrates grave omissions in the selection and training of cadres and the organization of preventive work among labor collectives. Criminal procedings have been instituted in cases of the theft of agricultural output and the offenders have been properly punished.

Considerable losses have resulted from the destruction of feed and other output by fire.

A large quantity of poor quality fruit and vegetables has been supplied by agricultural and procurement organizations to the all-union stocks. In the first 8 months of this year Moscow alone has received 13,500 tonnes of substandard and spoiled produce. Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Krasnodar Kray, and Volgograd Oblast have supplied particularly large amounts of fruit and vegetables of this kind.

Safe working conditions have not been provided for harvest workers everywhere, with the result that people have been injured, among them minors employed in flagrant violation of the law's requirements and without

training in safety procedures. Instances of drunkenness at work and drunken driving are causing alarm. In July and August around 1,000 drivers were arrested while drunk in charge of state transport on harvest shipment routes in Orenburg Oblast. There were multiple road accidents in Nikolayevsk and Zhitomir Oblasts resulting from drunkenness which left 7 dead and 28 injured.

The progress of the harvest campaign is being affected by shortcomings in work and errors committed by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and other ministries which were late in supplying agriculture with combines, tractors, and spares. Much incomplete and substandard agricultural machinery has been supplied, with the result that equipment has broken down and been left idle. Out of 42 Don-1500 grain combines supplied to Orenburg Oblast in 1987 only 12 were complete. For the same reason only 40 out of 76 combines delivered to Poltava Oblast took part in the harvest, in Vinnitsa Oblast the figure was 32 out of 58, and in Krasnodar Kray 38 combines were out of action. One-third of the combines of that type manufactured in the first half of this year were not fitted with reapers from the Tula combine plant, with the result that customers have sued the "Rostselmash" Association for R10 million. The Don-1500 combine suffered serious breakdowns during the harvest period. By 1 August 1987 the 1,643 combines taking part in the harvest at that time in the country as a whole had suffered 3,134 breakdowns.

The results of the checks have been discussed at a session of the USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium, where an explanation was given by A. Skrebtsov, deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building.

It was deemed necessary to make a submission to the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building on the elimination of the violations of state discipline at the ministry's enterprises. The collegium drew the attention of N. Makayev, Kazakh SSR first deputy prosecutor, B. Kolokoltsev, Orenburg Oblast prosecutor, and V. Krivobok, Poltava Oblast prosecutor, to omissions in the organization of the battle against violations of the law in the systems of their regions' agro-industrial complexes.

The collegium demanded that republic, kray, and oblast prosecutors, when carrying out the CPSU Central Committee resolution on urgent measures to accelerate the solution of the food problem and in view of the tense situation which has occurred in the country's fields, take urgent additional measures to intensify supervision of the execution of the law on the protection of socialist property and to prevent negligence during the completion of the harvesting, procurement, and transportation of output and establish the appropriate coordination and cooperation with other law enforcement and control organs.

Media Report 30 Sep-3 Oct Developments

LD040323 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 30 September-3 October. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

30 September

Oats have been harvested on the shores of the Tatar Strait for the first time. (0000)

There is an air of indifference at the second main vegetable base in Vladivostok which supplies the town with potatoes almost throughout the year. Although about 8,500 metric tons of potatoes are supposed to be procured, so far only 400 metric tons have been, and there are no lines of trucks waiting to hand any in. There is the same amount of beets, and only one-quarter that amount of carrots. Vegetables were late in ripening in the Maritime Kray because of the rain and mass harvesting is now under way. However, what counts is how much is procured. The quality will not be high: Carrots are being stored badly. The temperature in the chambers where they are kept is much lower than the norm, and the vegetables in their containers cannot cool down gradually, so most will be lost. Karenin, the chairman of the Vladivostok agro-industrial complex, told a TASS correspondent that the losses were such that he could not bring himself to give the figures. He also said nothing about the procurement process. The department for the procurement and marketing of fruit and vegetables of the kray agro-industrial complex said that the work is to be completed by 25 October, but an early frost has already occurred. The calm at the vegetable base is incomprehensible. (0000)

Mechanizers in Saratov Oblast have almost completed plowing on the 2d million hectares. However, the plowing rate is lower than planned. There has been so much rain that caterpillar tractors sometimes cannot go into the fields. (0700)

Voronezh Oblast has now completed sales of bread grain to the state and is turning its attention to sugarbeet, which is sown on almost 200,000 hectares. Harvesting is now in progress although the rain is causing problems and work is going on around the clock. The first thousands of metric tons have been processed. (0700)

Big problems with harvesting are reported from the central and eastern regions of the country. Local farmers have grown good crops, but the continuous rains and muddy roads they caused slowed down the harvesting. In Kazakhstan alone, and that is one of the main grain-growing regions of the country, 3 million hectares of

fields have not been harvested. Extraordinary measures are taken to complete the harvesting; local farmers are using new agro-technical methods. (Moscow World Service in English, 0800)

Novosibirsk Oblast has sent 1 million metric tons of grain to state granaries, but some 300,000 hectares of what has been sown is still getting wet from the rain. (0900)

The Don Basin has started its second harvest, this time of sunflower oil and corn for grain. This year 1 in 10 hectares in the USSR has been planted with corn. This kind of information can be obtained in the trade journal *Kukuruza I Sorgo* [*Corn and Sorghum*]; specialists, scientists, and agricultural workers often contribute to it. (1200)

1 October

Khorezm Oblast has picked one-third of its planned cotton harvest. Harvesting work in other oblasts of Uzbekistan, however, is being inexcusably dragged out, particularly in the Hungry and Dzhizak Steppes. (0100)

Harvesting is nearing completion in Kazakhstan, albeit with great difficulties. It has been raining almost nonstop in the northern oblasts. The pace at which bread grain is harvested is very low: between 150,000 and 200,000 hectares per 24 hours, that is to say between five to six times less than is usually the case when the weather is good. An area of some 20 million hectares of grain has to date been threshed in the republic, but 3.5 million hectares of wheat is still in windrows. (0700)

Grain havesting is finishing up in the Altay: over 4 million hectares have been harvested and threshed, representing 96 percent of the total. Grain procurement centers are working at full capacity. At present 25 rayons of the kray are selling over-plan grain. So far, 2.9 million metric tons of grain have been delivered to elevators. (0900)

The Ivanovo Oblast has overfulfilled the state plan for grain production: 105,000 metric tons have been delivered to elevators. (1100)

In the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, cereals remain to be harvested from just over 2 million hectares. (1200)

Mass sowing of winter grains has begun in Uzbekistan. Grains and cereals are to occupy an area of 640,000 hectares here this year, most of this to be under zoned varieties of an intensive type. (1200)

This autumn has brought the farmers many trials and tribulations. In all the farming areas of the country there is a constant cold rainfall, strong winds, and at nights there are now frequently ground frosts. Party organizations have done all they can to mobilize the rural population to help with the harvest. In the fields at the moment you can come across pensioners, housewives, schoolchildren, and together with them members of sponsorship organizations, people sent from industrial enterprises, organizations, and institutions. Eight percent of the grain and pulse crops still need to be harvested in the fields. Grain still remains in the fields in the Non-Chernozem Zone, in many rayons of western and eastern Siberia, and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. There is no less concern at the moment about that second bread grain. The harvesting of potatoes is going slowly. Seventy-one percent of the potatoes sown have been harvested. The mass harvesting of industrial crops is under way. The slow harvesting of sunflower seeds is giving cause for special alarm. The oil-bearing seeds have been harvested from 824,000 hectares. That is only 20 percent of the area planted with sunflowers. The threshing of sunflower seeds is going slowly on the farms in many oblasts in the Ukraine, and also in Krasnodar Kray. The farms are continuing to add to their stocks of coarse and succulent fodders. Hay has been laid in by 90 percent of the planned amount and silage by 70 percent. Autumn plowing and the sowing of winter crops are continuing. (1900)

Ivanov Oblast has overfulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state: 105,000 metric tons have been delivered to elevators. (1900)

Grain growers are now handing over the 3 millionth metric ton of bread grain in Tselinograd Oblast. Elevators in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan are now very much under pressure. The degree of moisture in grain reaches 30 percent and higher. Drying units are not coping. Therefore, some grain is being transferred to adjacent oblasts in the RSFSR where the pressure is not so great. (1900)

2 October

Kemerovo Oblast farmers have stored more than 250,000 metric tons of grain. (0100)

Tajikistan has picked 100,000 metric tons of particularly valuable thin fiber cotton so far. Overall, the republic has gathered more than 250,000 metric tons of cotton—30 percent of the year plan.

Only 100,000 hectares of grain crops remain to be threshed in Orenburg Oblast. (0900)

The closing stages of the harvest are difficult in Kazakhstan with incessant rain in northern oblasts. Some 20 million hectares of the grain fields have been threshed and wheat remains in bales on 3.5 million hectares. Harvesters are working around the clock. (1200)

Harvesting of sunflowers and corn for grain has begun in the Don region. (1200)

The coarse fodder procurement plan has been completed in Kirghizia. Some 4.5 million metric tons of hay, haylage, and straw are being transported to the cattle wintering areas. A fourth cut of lucerne is underway in the Chu Valley. (1200)

Kemerovo Oblast has fulfilled the plan for grain. (1500)

In the fields of the Kuban work resumed today after an almost week-long break. As reported, the break was caused by interruptions in the supply of fuel for machinery. Because of this, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products has thwarted the end of the harvesting season and will not bear any responsibility whatsoever for these actions. Although the Kuban rural workers are doing their best to make up for lost time they have no confidence that something like this will not happen again tomorrow perhaps, here or in some other area. Another quarter has started and it has become known that the stocks of the kray agro-industrial complex have been cut by another 30,000 metric tons of fuel. So it is very difficult make predictions. (1500)

3 October

Tuva farmers have fulfilled their plan for the sale of grain to the state: 30,000 metric tons have been sent off and above-plan produce is still being delivered. (0001)

Uzbekistan will pick its 1 millionth metric ton of cotton today. This is 700,000 metric tons fewer than last autumn because of this year's late ripening. (0100)

Cereals have now been reaped and threshed on over 4 million hectares in Altay Kray—that is, 96 percent of the sown area. So far, 2.9 million metric tons of grain have been delivered to the elevators. (0304)

Harvesting is continuing in the eastern regions of the Soviet Union. A disturbing situation has arisen there following many days of heavy rains. Soviet television has reported that all the grain crops have been taken in in the Tuva autonomous republic and the Kemerovskiy [as heard] region. At the same time, in another big Siberian region, the Novosibirsk area, one-fifth of the crops have not been harvested yet. Measures are being taken to harvest the crops left in the fields. (Moscow World Service in English, 0700)

Krasnoyarsk crop growers have grown a good harvest. At many farms they are threshing 30-40 quintals per hectare. Grain crops have ripened late here which has put back the harvesting time. A similar situation has come about in the Don region where mechanizers have started harvesting sunflowers and corn. The late ripening of these crops has complicated field work. Harvesting is proceeding in the most organized fashion among the contracting teams which confirms again the advantage of this progressive organization of labor. (Moscow Television Service in Russian, 1130)

Irkutsk Oblast: to date 1 million metric tons of grain have been threshed. The average yield is nearly 18 quintals per hectare. (1500)

Tselinograd Oblast is nearing the completion of harvesting—earlier than all others in northern Kazakhstan. Today the threshing of grain began on the few remaining thousand hectares. About 2,232,000 metric tons of grain has been sent to elevators, almost 15,000 metric tons more than planned. Overall, on the virgin lands the situation remains complicated. More than 1 million hectares of cereals have not yet been threshed in Kustanay Oblast. (1907)

In Uzbekistan 100,000 metric tons of raw cotton has arrived at procurement points. (1907)

Harvesting is underway in difficult conditions in Buryatiya. One of the main problems is storing the grain. It is impossible to wait for the almost green grain to dry in swathes, and it has to be dried after being collected. Many farms are not ready for that. The Ulan Ude million combine is getting very damp grain and its drying machines are already at their limit, although grain is still being brought in. Measures are now being taken, however belatedly: all vitamin flour equipment is now being used to dry grain. However, the handing over of grain to the state is going extremely slowly. (1907)

Scientific

Moscow International Space Forum Held

Ryzhkov Greeting

PM041448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[Message from N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "To the Participants in the International Forum To Mark the 30th Anniversary of the Soviet Union's Launch of the First Artificial Satellite"]

[Text] I greet the participants in the Moscow international space forum, which marks the 30th anniversary of the launch of the first artificial earth satellite, created by the inspired and intensive labor of Soviet scientists, engineers, and workers.

The launch of the first satellite was a fundamentally new step in the development of civilization and opened up unprecedented opportunities for all mankind.

For space orbits the concept of state borders does not exist. By its very nature space activity is designed for international cooperation, which should use the properties of outer space to resolve successfully many global problems in the interests of all our planet's peoples.

The study and exploitation of outer space is becoming to an increasing degree the asset of all mankind. Our people, like other peoples, welcomed Yuriy Gagarin's flight, which heralded the start of the exploration of space by man, as well as Neil Armstrong's first steps on the Moon.

The Soviet Union actively supports the development of international cooperation in the peaceful exploitation of space. A successful example of this cooperation is the Vega project and the international crews on the Salyut and Mir orbital stations. We are resolutely opposed to turning space into a new arena of the arms race.

We will continue the course of promoting in every way the formation of structures of international cooperation in the exploration of outer space, including a world space organization which could in future work in close collaboration with the United Nations as an autonomous part of its system. I hope your forum will make a marked contribution to this noble cause.

At present, in our opinion, the conditions and needs are ripe for international cooperation at a significantly higher level, a level which accords with the growing interdependence and integral nature of our civilization.

In order to preserve this unique civilization, which is perhaps alone in the galaxy, first and foremost we need stable peace on our planet. Your forum's slogan, "Cooperation in Space for the Sake of Peace on Earth," indicates precisely that international cooperation in space could and should act as a bridge for strengthening trust and mutual understanding between states and peoples, which will lead to a lessening of the mortal danger of global warfare.

I would like to wish you success at your meeting, which could result not only in the expansion of joint space programs, but also in an improvement in the political situation on earth.

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Marchuk Address

LD022342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct (TASS)—"We see reserves for increasing the effectiveness of space research in international cooperation on both a bilateral and multilateral basis," Guriy Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences stated.

He spoke here today at the opening of an international forum "Cooperation in Space in the Name of Peace on Earth," in which about 600 Soviet and foreign scientists are participating. The forum is being held to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the space age, which began with the launch of the first Soviet artificial earth satellite.

Talking of the danger of the arms race, he noted that today mankind must work on the basis of the need for self-preservation, not only as a civilization but also as a biological species. Those who are directly involved in the exploration of space have a special responsibility to ensure that it does not become an arena for hardened military and political rivalry, to ensure that all that is done in space serves the general interests of our increasingly interdependent world.

The Soviet Union, Marchuk continued, is proposing the creation of a world space organization, and concentrating efforts under its aegis on the development of major projects for the use of space technology for solving such tasks of social and economic development common to all countries as communications, navigation, and rescuing people on earth, in the atmosphere, and in space. Remote sensing of the earth in the interests of agriculture, harnessing natural resources of the land and the world's oceans, the preservation and the study of the earth's biosphere, and the development of new materials and technologies can also become the subject of international cooperation. In proposing such projects, the Soviet Union considers that they should embody the best achievements of international technological thought, and be the fruits of the cooperation of all states on the basis of equal rights and genuine mutual benefit.

Official Sees Future Complexes

LD041521 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] By the year 2000 the Soviet Union will have in space orbital complexes operating in combination with transportation systems consisting of various rockets, reusable spacecraft, and interorbital tugs. These perspectives of Soviet space exploration have been outlined by Aleksandr Dunayev, who heads the State Committee on Space Research. He was speaking at the international forum Cooperation in Space for Peace on Earth, underway in Moscow. Dunayev said the economic effect of space activities amounted to about R1 billion a year.

The scientific director of the European Space Agency, Roger Bonnet, spoke at the forum about the Soviet Union's signal achievements in space since it launched the first earth satellite in 1957.

BRIEFS

Arctic Research Station

Vladivostok October 5 TASS—The Soviet Union's national flag was hoisted over a new drifting research station in the Arctic. The station, Severny Polyus-30 (North Pole-30), was established north of Wrangel Island and is manned by a scientific party brought there by the diesel-electric ship *Vitus Bering*. The scientists are to conduct all-round studies of the Arctic region and help forecast the weather and ice conditions in the high latitudes, which is needed by shipping. The *Vitus Bering*

was led by the ice-breaker *Yermak*. It was the third polar station set up with help from the Far Eastern Sea Shipping Company. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 5 Oct 87 LD*]

Yevgeny Velikhov Awarded Medal

Moscow October 2 TASS—Academician Yevgeny Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was awarded today the honorary Faraday Medal at the current eleventh international scientific forum on energy in Moscow. This way the world scientific community recognised the outstanding contribution of the well-known Soviet physicist to fundamental and applied research in the field of [word indistinct] magnetic method, one of the most promising methods of directly converting heat energy into electric power. The Soviet Union holds leading positions in this field of power engineering. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 2 Oct 87 LD*]